FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

2 SEPTEMBER 1983

Lebanon

Security Situation — Complete calm prevailed in Beirut early 2 September after "Syrian-socialist" shelling shook the city the day before. Shells, reported by Voice of Lebanon radio to have been fired by Syrian forces, fell near the U.S. ambassador's residence in East Beirut as well as the Defense Ministry and the Presidential Palace in B'abda and later in West Beirut, according to Beirut radio reports. Meanwhile, Phalangist forces issued a statement broadcast by the Voice of Lebanon denouncing rumors that they were preparing to attack the Al-Laylaki area. Panic had spread earlier after rumors circulated that "gunmen" had entered Al-Laylaki and the Sabra and Shatila areas, according to Beirut radio. Security forces cited by the radio reassured the people that the rumors were false, stating that the Lebanese Army was protecting the area.

A Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) statement denied a Voice of Lebanon radio report that PSP forces had massacred 40 Christians in a small village in Al-Matn, Damascus radio reported. Those Druze and Christians in the village who died were victims of Phalangist shelling, the PSP statement asserted.

In another development, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan met with Army General Ibrahim Tannus to study a new plan to deploy security and multinational forces in order to consolidate security and to prove that the authorities will treat each group fairly and without discrimination, Beirut radio stated.

Conflicting reports surrounded an incident in Tripoli with Beirut radio first announcing that a Lebanese Army barracks had been attacked by "armed elements." A subsequent broadcast downgraded the "attack" into an incident between "gunmen."

Ash-Shuf Redeployment — Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin told President Reagan in a message reported by the Israeli paper *Ha'aretz* that if an agreement is not reached with the Druze in the Ash-Shuf, a battle will be fought when the area is turned over to the Lebanese Army. Although Israel does not want to be involved, the IDF is still prepared to turn over its positions to the Lebanese Army, Begin stated. Meanwhile, "senior military sources" cited by Jerusalem radio expressed doubts that the Lebanese Army will be able to take over because of the current fighting in Beirut.

With the Lebanese Army continuing to consolidate control in Beirut, opposition forces have given President Amin al-Jumayyil little hope of achieving a national accord. PSP leader Walid Junblatt told journalists in Damascus that the National Salvation Front, former President Sulayman Franjiyah, former Prime Minister Rashid Karami, and Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri have agreed there will be "no dialogue or accord," Damascus radio said. As for the future, Junblatt foresaw "fighting and only fighting," a related Radio Monte Carlo report added. He also told journalists that he considered U.S. Marine support for the Lebanese Army to be "hostile action." The radio reported Junblatt denied that Syrian forces were participating in the fighting as did a commentary broadcast by Damascus radio. Al-Murabitun leader Ibrahim Qulaylat also rejected Al-Jumayyil's call for reconciliation in a press conference reported by the clandestine Voice of Arab Lebanon radio.

Diplomatic Developments — An envoy from French President Francois Mitterrand met with President al-Jumayyil and U.S. special Middle East envoy Robert McFarlane, Beirut radio reported. According to Paris radio, the French envoy carried a proposal that Lebanese leaders meet on a French warship near Beirut. Meanwhile, the French aircraft carrier *Foch* will depart Toulon for Lebanon 1-2 September, Jerusalem radio stated.

Egyptian President Husni Mubarak offered to host a Lebanese conference to help settle the current conflict in an announcer-read appeal to the Lebanese people, Arab forces, and the international community broadcast by Cairo radio.

Israel

Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir is the new Herut Party candidate for prime minister, a party official announced in a statement broadcast by Jerusalem radio. The newly elected candidate later told *Ma'ariv* that his first goal as prime minister will be to reach a settlement in Lebanon that will guarantee peace for the northern settlements and the return of the IDF.

Prior to the election, Labor Party Chairman Shi'mon Peres told the radio that the Alignment supports a broadly based government headed by his faction, the largest in the Knesset. Referring to the five Knesset members who have declared publicly that they will support only a national unity government, Peres announced that he will not consider their views until the members bring their proposals to him.

PLO Affairs

All mediation attempts to solve PLO-Syrian differences have failed, PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat revealed in an interview with the Paris-based paper *Al-Watan al-'Arabi* cited by INA. Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad had refused to see the PLO mediation committee in order to defeat its mission, 'Arafat told the paper.

The PLO office in Bonn disclosed that an attempt by the Israeli intelligence service Mosad to assassinate the office's director had been frustrated by German and Palestinian security forces, KUNA reported.

Libya

Al-Qadhdhafi on 6th Fleet — In a speech broadcast by Tripoli radio, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi told foreign delegates at the revolution anniversary celebrations that if the 6th Fleet approached the Gulf of Sidra, the United States would experience a "new Dien Bien Phu." If the Fleet entered the Gulf the Libyan Air Force and Navy would destroy it, and if it carried the battle into Libyan territory, Libya would attack European bases used by the Fleet.

Among the foreign delegations were Fatah dissident leaders Colonel Sa'id Musa Muragha and Colonel Nimr Salih and PNC Chairman Khalid al-Fahum.

Fighting in Southern Chad — Diplomatic sources quoted by AP said "violent clashes" took place in southern Chad, Paris radio reported. The government denied reports by missionaries that President Hissein Habre's forces are responsible, the radio stated.

Egypt

Members of an "armed leftist group" arrested last month along with militant Muslims had links with Palestinian groups in southern Lebanon and Iranian leftists opposed to the Tehran regime, according to a Cairo magazine *Al-Musawwar* report cited by AFP. This is the first mention in the Egyptian press of armed leftist opposition in the country, AFP said.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Recent Syrian attempts to violate Iraqi airspace were aimed at forcing Iraq to pull its forces away from the Iranian conflict, the Iraqi Air Force and Air Defense commander contended in an interview with the Iraqi magazine *Hurras al-Watan* reported by INA. Iranian forces are also using Syrian experts along with Libyan and Israeli experts to help plan operations, the commander stated.

Meanwhile, IRNA reported mounting civilian casualties after Iraqi planes attacked the northwestern city of Marivan; an Iraqi communique broadcast by Baghdad radio mentioned raids against "enemy positions and troop concentrations" in the northern sector and against "important military targets" deep inside Iran.

Iran

Charges that Iranian "terrorist commandos" are using Vienna as a base for worldwide operations with aid from the Iranian Embassy cannot be confirmed, an Austrian Interior Ministry official told Vienna television. In an interview with the Vienna paper *Kurier*, Mojahedin-e Khalq leader Mas'ud Rajavi had charged the Khomeyni regime with using this "terrorist center" to export the Islamic Revolution.

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'Arafat Interviewed on U.S.-Israeli 'Plots'

JN011119 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0915 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Paris, 1 Sep (INA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has said that all mediations to solve the PLO's differences have failed. He noted that Hafiz al-Asad refused to receive the mediation committee, which was formed by the PLO Central Committee, with the aim of foiling its mission.

In an interview with the magazine *Al-Watan Al-'Arabi* to be published tomorrow, 'Arafat added that those who stabbed and assassinated the Palestinian revolution and are seeking to contain and fragment it are now besieging the Palestinian revolution forces in the Al-Biqa' and striking at the nationalist strugglers in Tripoli. He indicated that what is happening in the Al-Biqa' is part of the major Zionist-U.S. plot to liquidate the Palestinian revolution, as well as a flagrant intervention aimed at achieving what the enemy has failed to achieve during the siege of Beirut.

In his interview, the PLO Executive Committee chairman noted the U.S. and Zionist satisfaction with the plot to control the Palestinian revolution, adding that the statements made by Begin, Shultz, and Sharon in this regard explain the size and all aspects of the plot. He also indicated that attempts are underway to subjugate the Palestinian revolution because the abovementioned sides want an alternative PLO with which they can dominate the independent Palestinian decisionmaking and subsequently control the Palestinian Arab people's future. He called for protecting and defending the Palestinian revolution in the wake of the current plots against the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. He stressed that the plot of dissidence and those behind it are part of the continuous chain of plots against the central Arab cause, Palestine. He added that just as the revolution has foiled the previous plots, it will foil the new ones.

In his interview, Yasir 'Arafat asked: Who occupied Fatah's center in Damascus and who confiscated the weapons sent to the Palestinian revolution in Syria? He then talked about the Libyan regime's conspiratorial role against the Palestinian question and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's anti-pan-Arab policy. He said: Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi cares for nothing. The Libyan radio, television, and press report battles as if they were waged by Libyan forces within the walls of occupied Jerusalem. I would like to tell Al-Qadhdhafi: Unfortunately you are waging battles against those who want to liberate Jerusalem. Addressing the Libyan regime's leader, 'Arafat added: Your forces are today fighting against us on the orders of the Syrian forces.

'Arafat warned the Arab leaders of the seriousness of this plot against the entire Arab nation, stressing the need to develop a unified Arab position in the face of the U.S.-Zionist plot, in which dissidence is a major part. 'Arafat recalled that Herzog, who was chosen as head of state in Israel, wrote in *The Jerusalem Post* during the siege of Beirut and the Al-Biqa': We must do our best to remain in southern Lebanon, and we do not mind if the Syrians remain in northern Lebanon.

'Arafat deduced from the role of the Syrian regime, the Zionist invasion of Lebanon, and the U.S. stands that there is a grave scheme aimed at partitioning Lebanon and splitting its territorial integrity and independence.

'Arafat Arrives in Geneva for UN Conference

JN011714 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1614 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolutionaryforces, arrived in Geneva today. An official Palestinian source said that Brother leader Abu 'Ammar will deliver a speech at the UN conference on the Palestine question currently being held in Geneva.

The source added that Brother Abu 'Ammar is expected to deliver his speech this evening. His speech will deal with the PLO's stand on issues submitted in the Palestinian arena, and with all current developments in the region.

Confers With Kuwaiti Official

LD012234 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Minister of Information Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir conferred in Geneva yesterday (1 September) with Chairman of the Executive Committee of the PLO Yasir 'Arafat.

During the meeting they discussed the current Arab developments and the issues which will be discussed at the UN Conference on Palestine which is currently in session in Geneva.

Faruq Qaddumi's Geneva Activities Reported

JN011752 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1614 GMT 1 Sept 83

[Text] Brother Abu al-Lutf [Faruq Qaddumi], head of the PLO Political Department and head of the Palestinian delegation to the UN Conference on Palestine currently being held in Geneva, has held several bilateral meetings outside the conference with the heads of the particiating delegations.

Brother Abu al-Lutf met with Marwan al-Qasim, the Jordanian foreign minister and head of Jordan's delegation. He also met with the Pakistani foreign minister and head of the Pakistani delegation to the conference, and with the PRC vice minister of foreign affairs and head of the PRC delegation.

Yesterday, Brother Abu al-Lutf met with the Greek minister of state for foreign affairs and head of Greece's delegation to the conference. Brother Abu al-Lutf discussed with these delegation heads topics pertaining to the draft resolutions submitted to the conference, and bilateral relations between the PLO and their countries.

'Arafat Sends Greetings on Romanian National Day

AU301336 Bucharest Scinteia in Romanian 26 Aug 83 p 3

[Greetings message from Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, to Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of Romania, on Romanian Liberation Day]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

On the 39th anniversary of the national and social revolution, and of the victory over fascism in your country, I have the pleasure of extending warmest and most heartfelt congratulations and wishes for Romania's progress to you, your government, and the fraternal Romanian people, on behalf of our Palestinian people, the members of the PLO Executive Committee, and myself personally.

In the period since the victory of the revolution, the Romanian people have attained great achievements in building socialism and promoting a foreign policy of peace. Under your leadership, Romania has acquired great prestige and an outstanding place among the world's nations. It has adopted an active stance for justice, progress, and the struggle of people for independence, sovereignty, and freedom.

I have the pleasure of again expressing our people's high appreciation for socialist Romania's consistent and principled position of support for and solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian Arab people under the leadership of the PLO, their only legitimate representative, to win back their legitimate national rights, including the right to return, self-determination, and the creation of an independent Palestinian state. We are convinced that the ties of friendship, cooperation, and joint struggle between the Palestinian and Romanian peoples will continue to develop and flourish, in the interest of building fatherlands of justice, freedom, independence, social progress, and economic well-being.

I wish you much health and personal happiness. I wish that the Romanian people fulfill their aspirations for well-being and tranquility. It is revolution until victory!

[Signed] Yasir 'Arafat, Chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, and Supreme Commander of the Palestinian Revolutionary Forces

'Arafat Cables Malaysian Leader on National Day

JN011732 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1614 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar has sent a congratulatory cable to His Majesty Sultan Ahmad Shah ibn Sultan Abu Bakar, the paramount ruler of Malaysia, on Malaysia's national day.

Brother leader Abu 'Ammar said: I seize this opportunity to express to Your Majesty our great appreciation for the firm and principled stands of support Your Majesty's government and fraternal people have shown for our people's just struggle to regain their inalienable and legitimate national rights, including their right to self-determination and their right to establish their independent state on their national soil in Palestine, with Jerusalem as its capital.

Brother Abu 'Ammar affirmed the eagerness of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of our people, to strengthen friendship and cooperation between the Malaysian and Palestinian people for their benefit and for the advancement of our Islamic nation.

PLO Conciliation Delegation To Leave For Tunis

JN020940 Amman Ar-Ra'y in Arabic 2 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] Amman, *Ar-Ra'y* — The chairman and members of the Palestinian conciliation delegation will leave Amman today for Tunis to hold a series of talks with the Fatah Central Committee on the delegation's memorandum on settling the differences between the two Fatah wings.

Lawyer Ibrahim Bakr, chairman of the delegation, told *Ar-Ra'y* that Fatah Central Committee member Mahmud 'Abbas had telephoned him from Tunis yesterday, stressing the need for the delegation's departure for Tunis and asserting that Yasir 'Arafat, who is in Geneva now, will return to Tunis tomorrow, Saturday, to meet with the delegation.

Israel Blamed for Attempt on PLO Official in Bonn

LD011145 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1115 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Bonn, 1 Sep (KUNA) — The PLO security organs today foiled an attempt engineered by Israeli intelligence to assassinate the head of the PLO's office in Bonn, 'Abdallah Franji.

More on PLO Accusation

LD012244 Kuwait KUNA in English 1119 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Bonn, Sept 1 (KUNA) — Palestinian security men have foiled an attempt planned by Israeli intelligence — Mossad — to assassinate the director of the PLO office here, 'Abdallah al-Franji, it was reported Thursday.

A statement released by the PLO office here said German and PLO security forces discovered a plan to send three separate Mossad hit-squads to Bonn and assassinate Al-Franji last Friday. Immediate precautions were taken by German police to protect the representative who had been personally ordered out of the country temporarily by PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, the statement added. A previous attempt by Israeli intelligence to murder Al-Franji had been uncovered in 1980, and details appeared in the German press at the time.

With the recent killing of a PLO official in Athens earlier this month, the statement warned that an Israeli murder campaign against Palestinian officials and activists in Western Europe was underway, aimed at making the PLO diplomatic presence in those countries unwelcome and associating the PLO with political violence in the public opinion. The campaign aimed at using intra-Palestinian differences as a cover for the elimination of as

large a number as possible of Palestinian cadres in the hope that accusations would fall on rival Palestinian factions rather than the Mossad, the statement added.

The statement requested the German Government to take the matter seriously, adding that the PLO, meanwhile, would be forced to adopt certain necessary preventative security precautions.

Muslim League Ends Session, Issues Statement

LD012249 Riyadh SPA in English 1905 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Mecca, Sept 1, SPA — The constituent council of the Moslem World League has reaffirmed the dire necessity of supporting morally and materially the Palestinian cause by all the resources and potentials of the Islamic nation. The Council's call came in a statement at the conclusion of its 25th session here tonight.

It also called for the necessity of the continuation of the Palestinian revolution and the avoidance of differences among the Palestinian people. It urged the Islamic nation to "confront the enemy, adhere strictly to its Islamic faith, fear God, and spare Moslem blood." The council called for supporting morally and materially the Palestinian people and refugees and protecting them in the occupied Arab territory and Lebanon. It deplored the continued occupation of Moslem Afghanistan and denounced the savage action of the Russian Army and its lackeys against the Afghan Moslem people.

The council urged the Moslem countries to "stand firmly to stop this communist aggression by all means." It also called on Islamic countries to stand beside Moslems in Vietnam and Fatani [as received] and other places in supporting their just demands, and in recovering their rights to practice their religious rites. The council also supported the Cyprus Moslem's rights in line with their leaders' just demands, and also backed the just demands of the people of the Horn of Africa. It reasserted that the Western Somali land was Somalian territory and called on the Arab and Islamic countries to support the liberation and return of the western land to Somalia.

The council urged the rich in the Islamic world to contribute to the aid fund affiliated to the league to enable it to render its humanitarian services to refugees in Somalia and other places. It deplored the South African policy which it said threatened the security and stability of the people of the world. Referring to the league's efforts in supporting Moslems in the Philippines, the council expressed satisfaction with such efforts which culminated in supplies of Islamic books, Holy Koran issues, the setting up of schools, and taking care of mosques. The council also underlined the importance of continuing support to Moslem minorities in the world, morally and materially.

Meanwhile, the council's chairman, Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Bas, and its secretary general, Dr 'Abdallah an-Nasif, thanked the Saudi Government for its support to the council, especially HM King Fahd and Crown Prince 'Abdallah's personal care in backing the league in carrying out its noble missions.

GULF AFFAIRS

Gulf Dailies Comment on Lebanese Situation

GF011220 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0930 GMT 1 Sep 83

[From press review]

[Excerpts] Manama, 1 Sep (WAKH) — The Bahraini daily *Akhbar Al-Khalij stated that the Lebanese Army's strike yesterday* against west Beirut was basically a strike at the national reconciliation. Thus, the national forces' rejection of President al-Jumayyil's call for dialogue was logical.

The daily doubted the Lebanese Government's stance and said:

The Lebanese authorities chose the wrong time to call for a dialogue, as they knew their call would be refused even before it was declared. Thus, they were not sincere in their call at all.

The daily warned against the deteriorating situation in Lebanon and said: What took place in west Beirut yesterday is dangerous because it ascends to the level of the army's declaration of war against forces within the Lebanese people. The dangerous side of it is that it can be repeated soon in other Lebanese districts, such as the Ash-Shuf mountains.

The paper concluded its editorial by saying: There is no doubt that yesterday's events can bring a great turning point in the course of the Lebanese policy. It put two choices before the country: Either the government realizes that it is going in the direction of discrimination and partiality between the Lebanese citizens and corrects its course or it continues its military choice and drives the country into a new era of civil war and explosion.

The Qatari daily *Al-'Arab* pointed out that chapters of conspiracies are currently being hatched against Lebanon, its Arabism and Islamic, national, and progressive powers to continue the targets of the Zionist invasion of Lebanon along with the annihilation of everything that is national and Muslim on the Lebanese arena.

The paper described the events in west Beirut as a dangerous challenge to the entire Arab nation and asked about the meaning of the participation of U.S. planes in bombarding the national and progressive locations. It also wondered about the significance of the alliance of the sides that are attacking the people of west Beirut with tanks and all types of weapons.

It added that the citizens of west Beirut have been destined to fight and struggle to defend the Arabism of Lebanon and they are powers that are in need of responsible Arab and Islamic stances to confront this horrible massacre.

KUWAIT

Lebanese Situation Viewed With 'Anxiety'

Cabinet Minister's Statement

LD011323 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] The minister of trade and industry and acting minister of state for cabinet affairs, Jasim al-Marzuq, made the following statement: Kuwait, while following with extreme anxiety the reports about the deterioration of the security situation in sister Lebanon, appeals to all the concerned parties to work for a halt to this dangerous deterioration which brings the most grave consequences to all, especially in the critical time through which Lebanon and the whole Arab region are going. There is no doubt that the supreme pan-Arab interest and the Lebanese national interest dictate that wisdom and prudence prevail and that constructive dialogue between the sons of the one homeland and common fate be entered into in order to achieve the desired national reconciliation.

Kuwait, which has continuously called for national unity in Lebanon, confirms the importance it attaches to the withdrawal of the aggressive Israeli forced and to Lebanon remaining independent and united. It also confirms its readiness to make every possible effort which contributes to the success of the efforts aimed at taking Lebanon out of its present (?ordeal) through national reconciliation so that dear Lebanon and its fraternal people can achieve the security and stability which we wish it.

AL-QABAS Editorial

GF011854 Kuwait Al-Qabas in Arabic 31 Aug 83 p 1

[Editorial: "O Shafiq, When Did You Pin on the Badge?"]

[Excerpts] The current Lebanese trap is being "engineered" by Israel. As the various local and international sides are about to fall into this trap, Israel is getting ready to get out of the Lebanese arena through two ways: the resignation of the Begin government and the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Ash-Shuf, the mountain, and other areas to the region behind the Al-Awali River. As the various parties fight each other into this trap, Israel moves quietly about swallowing up southern Lebanon, digesting it, Judaizing it, and smoothly annexing it to the "kingdom of David".

Israel is the side which made the U.S. Government believe that a "strong Lebanon" can only be attained by giving the Phalangists the upper hand in Lebanon. The U.S. Government — with its well-known and deliberate stupidity in dealing with the Third World countries — believed this Jewish venomous advice and

moved in the direction of handing over Lebanon to the Phalangists by giving the Phalangists the presidency, legitimacy, and the army. Lebanon was viewed by the United States as being one of the "banana republics" of the Third World whose peoples' will can be suppressed by a few gunboats and weapons.

Lebanese rule has unveiled its Phalangist face after resorting to the logic of military power whether this be in the mountain or in the southern district of Beirut. We know that Amin al-Jumayyil is a Phalangist and that he is the son of a Phalangist, but we do not know when Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan joined the Phalangist Party and when he pinned this badge on his chest. Why else would he remain in his post at a time he sees the whole structure collapsing on the heads of everybody?

SAUDI ARABIA

Faud Reportedly Rejects Invitation to U.S.

JN011023 Amman Akhbar Al-Usbu' in Arabic 1 Sep 83 pp 1, 28

[Text] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia has reiterated his rejection of the U.S. President's invitation to visit Washington.

Arab sources in Beirut said that the Saudi monarch informed U.S. envoy McFarlane, who carried the invitation, that he will not visit Washington unless President Reagan fulfills his pledges to find a just solution to the Palestine cause and to make Israel withdraw from Lebanon.

The sources added that in his message to King Fahd, President Reagan asserted his readiness to visit Saudi Arabia to break the stalemate in relations between the two countries.

A responsible source at the U.S. Embassy in Saudi Arabia confirmed the report on the invitation and its rejection and said that Saudi Arabia is indignant at the U.S. Administration's failure to solve the Middle East crisis and at President Reagan's support for the establishment of settlements in the occupied Arab territories despite his early declaration on the illegitimacy of these settlements. The U.S. source said that Saudi Arabia is also concerned about the biased U.S. stance concerning the Iraqi-Iranian war.

Fahd Congratulates Al-Qadhdhafi on National Day

GF020510 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz has sent a congratulatory cable to Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi on his country's national day.

In his cable, the king expressed in his own name and on behalf of the Saudi people and government his sincerest congratulations and wished more health and happiness for the Libyan leader and more prosperity for the fraternal Libyan people.

Renewed Appeal to Lebanese Factions Analyzed

GF011550 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Analysis by 'Ali 'Abdallah al-Mani']

[Excerpts] The Kingdom has renewed its appeal to the Lebanese brothers to halt the fighting immediately in order to pave the way for the efforts which are being exerted to enable the legitimate Lebanese Government to achieve a comprehensive national accord, and not an accord supported by one or two factions, but one which all the Lebanese in their various factions and sects agree on and support.

The statement, which was issued yesterday evening by Information Minister 'Ali ash-Sha'ir on this subject, expressed the deep concern and pain of every sincere Arab who sees that the land of Lebanon has been turned into an arena of bloody conflicts. He also expressed the Kingdom's deep regret that the warring factions have not responded to the successive appeals of the Arab nation and to its continued efforts which ask that they resort to their conscience and reason to foil all the plans and conspiracies which the enemies of the Arab nation have been planning for 8 years in order to rip Lebanon apart, divide its people, break up its unity, and liquidate its freedom and independence.

The Lebanese brothers' lack of response to the successive appeals of the Kingdom and the Arab nation, does not mean that the leaders of this country have given up hope that the warring sides will respond and stop fighting and solve the differences between them by a method of serious discussion and calm dialogue. The Kingdom will not despair and will not give up hope. It intends to go ahead in exerting all its capabilities and efforts in order to save Lebanon from this tragic situation by supporting its legitimate and national capabilities on various levels.

At this time, the Kingdom affirms that a comprehensive national accord which all the Lebanese agree on, is the ideal solution to end the Lebanese tragedy, to guarantee Lebanon's unity and independence, and spread affection, security, and peace on all its territories.

AL-JAZIRAH Views Appeal

GF020548 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 2 Sep 83

[From press review]

[Excerpt] Today's local press concentrated on a number of important issues on the Arab arena, particularly the Kingdom's call to the brothers in Lebanon to stop fighting and reach reconciliation.

On this issue, *Al-Jazirah* said: The Kingdom has renewed its call to the Lebanese brothers — leadership and popular cadres — to stop fighting among themselves and employ their efforts and energies to reach a national reconcilation, which has become a more urgent need than ever for the Lebanese crisis.

The Lebanese Government is facing serious challenges which threaten the future and unity of the Lebanese land and people and put Lebanon's future in the hands of the devil, who continues to fuel dissension between its sons, sons of the same home in Lebanon. Lebanon's need for its sons' nationalism and their solidarity, unity and cohesion is still urgent. The Kingdom has renewed its call for the brothers in Lebanon to stop fighting and begin understanding, accord, and reconciliation to form, despite all obstacles, astrong internal national front that would absorb these threats and protect the unity of their homeland and entity.

The Kingdom has placed all its weight behind the goal of Lebanese accord and unity because it is aware that its pioneer role requires it to ably shoulder this burden and offer all material and moral sacrifices. The Lebanese people have at least to respond to the Kingdom's call and appreciate its stand in their support and its readiness to sacrifice everything for this accord and unity, however dear it might be. Lebanon's future in the Kingdom's view and in the view of the Arab nation is dearer than all efforts, energies and sacrifices. Lebanon's Arab character, in its affiliations and roots, should remain Arab.

UAE

President Shaykh Zayid Departs for FRG

GF011246 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan left the country at 1300 this afternoon for the FRG on a private visit. He was seen off at departure by Shaykh Humayd ibn Rashid an-Nu'aymi, member of the Supreme Council and ruler of 'Ajman; Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid, heir apparent and deputy commander in chief of the Armed Forces; Shaykh Tahnun ibn Muhammad, representative of the ruler in the eastern district and chairman of the board of directors of the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company [ADNOC]; Shaykh Suhaym ibn Hamad Al Thani, Qatari foreign affairs minister [as heard]; and a number of other shaykhs, ministers, and high-ranking civil and military officials.

AL-FARJ Blames Lebanese Government for Crisis

GF011211 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1000 GMT 1 Sep 83

[From press review]

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 1 Sep (WAM) — The UAE daily *Al-Fajr* described the events in Lebanon as foolish and stated that no sane person can accept participation in this crazy war. It expressed sadness for the involvment of the good Lebanese people due to their bad leadership and the leaders of sects and organizations.

The paper added that the accounts of the Lebanese leaders have been wrong from the beginning and their stances have been doubtful from the first moment. This criticism is directed to every Lebanese who follows a Lebeanese leader who has placed the picture of his master on his head, a master who is not Lebanese and is not concerned about Lebanon's welfare.

The paper held the Lebanese administration responsible for the deterioration of the situation, for not investing the support of the majority of the people which it received when it took control of the rule, and for ignoring the gap which occurred in the course of the 7 years in the Lebanese social structure, which opened doors for the formation of dozens of organizations and parties.

The paper expressed sorrow for lack of closeness between the Lebanese administration and various sects despite the support of the majortiy of these sects for the Lebanese administration when it took control of the government. It called on the Lebanese Government to know that Lebanon is the homeland of all its sects and to endeavor to unite the ranks as soon as possible before the situation gets out of hand and Lebanon is lost.

KHALEEJ TIMES on Begin's Impending Resignation

GF012044 Dubayy Khaleej Times in English 1 Sep 83 p 6

[Text] After a bit of will-he-won't-he, Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin has at last said that he is resigning and his decision to do so is final. The effort at present is to let his followers try and form a new coalition rather than to opt for general elections, not normally due till 1985. The immediate Arab reaction is that Begin is going after he had achieved much of what he wanted to for the Zionist cause. His five years in office fully justified his terrorist past: the annexing of the Golan Heights, the declaration of Jerusalem as the capital of "united Israel", the expansion of Jewish settlements and — his "crowning" achievement — the massacre of Palestinian in the camps of Shatila and Sabra. He also succeed, with American help, in inveigling Egypt into a separate peace. He failed only in one thing, in breaking the will of the Palestinians or weakening the Palestinian cause. And this is also what probably cost him his job: It was becoming evident in recent months that his Lebanese adventure was recoiling on him and had trapped his troops in a non-win situation. As the PLO in a prepared statement he said, "Menahem Begin is today the latest victim of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. His resignation is the result of military adventure and a policy that has proved a failure."

It is difficult to see his exit from the scene leading to any immediate policy changes in the Zionist entity. His possible successors from his own group are war minister Arens, Foreign Minister Shamir and the deputy prime minister, David Levi (the butcher of Shatila-Sabra, Sharon, is not a member of parliament). None of them has expressed views any different from those which Begin had been putting into practice. But the going of such a calculating extremist as Begin — a war criminal, as PLO's Political Department chief Faruq Qaddumi has described him — should in any case be welcomed. If nothing else, it would create a certain turmoil in Israeli politics out of which, it should be hoped, Saner elements will be thrown up who would be more likely to grasp the fundamental fact that security can only be ensured through peace, not through aggression and territorial aggrandisement.

PDRY

Supreme People's Council Session Ends 1 September

GF011524 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Excerpts] The Suprme People's Council concluded the meetings of its 15th session this morning under the chairmanship of Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers. In its concluding meeting, the council discussed a report on the agreements of economic and technical cooperation with foreign countries and with the Arab and international lending funds until 31 December 1983.

The following press statement was issued at the end of the session: The Supreme People's Council held its 15th session in the period from 31 August to 1 September 1983. The council discussed the political report submitted to the session and the issues it dealt with in the political, economic, and cultural aspects particularly pertaining to the political situations and current developments in the region and in the Arab arena as well as the increasing intensity of imperialist and Zionist plots against the struggle of our Arab masses and mainly against progressive regimes and forces including our own country.

The council also discussed in detail the unionist efforts between two parts of Yemen and listened to a report on the meeting of the first session of the Yemeni council and the joint statement that was issued on it.

Regarding the recent developments in Lebanon which reached its climax with the direct intervention of U.S. Marine Forces in support of the isolationist Phalangist forces, a matter that exposes the real role of these forces and the U.S. intention to intervene directly in the affairs of the Lebanese people and all Arab peoples and to impose the U.S.-Zionist hegemony on the entire region. As the Suprme People's Council stresses its support for the struggle of the Lebanese nationalists to regain Lebanon's independence, drive the Zionist invaders out, and safeguard Lebanon's integrity and Arabism, it calls on the Lebanese authorities to stop using violence and to resort to the method of democratic dialogue to reach a real national accord among the Lebanese in a manner that would guarantee the achievement of a comprehensive political agreement that paves the way for the army's entry into all regions and secures the unity and cooperation of all the Lebanese in their efforts to rebuild an independent Arab democratic Lebanon. The Supreme People's Council also calls on all the Arab governments and the governments of friendly countries to exert efforts to stop the danger stemming from U.S. intervention in Lebanon and in the Arab region which could seriously harm security and stability not only to this region but to the entire world.

The council also reviewed the recent U.S. military moves in the region which is represented in the military maneuvers by the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force in Oman, Somalia, Sudan, and Egypt. The council sees that these moves are considered a serious threat to the security of the peoples of the region and a provocative action that inflicts severe harm on the question of security and stability in this strategic and vital region and on the just liberal struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and Zionism. In this regard, the council praises the measures and steps adopted to protect our homeland from the dangers of these aggressive moves and to raise our defense capability and improve the degree of vigilance of the armed forces and our security establishments. The council extends its best regards to the Armed Forces which is celebrating the 12th anniversary of their establishment, and which affirm day after day that they are an effective tool in defending the sovereignty of our homeland and the accomplishments of our people.

12th Anniversary of Armed Forces Celebrated

GF011021 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Excerpts] A celebration was held at the Supreme People's Council Presidium headquarters today to mark the 12th anniversary of the establishment of the Armed Forces. It was attended by Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and a number of members of the Political Bureau, Central Committee and Presidium of the Supreme People's Council; ministers; and a great number of Armed Forces officials.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad addressed the celebration, noting the decision of the Supreme People's Council Presidium to award Brother Colonel Salih Muslih Qasim, Central Committee member and minister of defense, with the 14th October Medal, which is the highest medal in the republic, as appreciation for his prominent role.

At the beginning of the celebration Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad delivered a speech in which he expressed on behalf of the Central Committee, Political Bureau, Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and Council of Ministers, his joy for participating in the celebration of the Armed Forces to mark the 12th anniversary of its establishment.

The brother secretary general explained in his speech at the celebration that our Armed Forces today have become more powerful than ever and are a striking force in the hand of YSP, which leads and directs the work of (?educating) the society about the glorious ideas of scientific socialism. He said that the capability of our Armed Forces is strengthening and its successes are increasing in cromprehending and using the modern weapons, training, fighting preparations, and political work. He lauded the heroic role of the Armed Forces in confronting the sabotage of the class enemy and the role it plays in the struggle alliance between the Yemeni revolution and the Arab and African national liberation movements against the alliance of the imperialist, Zionist, and reactionary powers. He noted that our Armed Forces have great cooperation and strong relations with the armed forces in the countries struggling for the victory of liberation, democracy, progress, socialism and peace, foremost of which are the socialist countries, primarily the Soviet Union. Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad hailed the Soviet, GDR, and Cuban experts who are devoting their expertise and experiments

to serving the construction of our Armed Forces and the security establishments, within the framework of honest internationalist aid given by the socialist bloc, particularly the Soviet Union, to support the social progress of our people and strengthen our economic and defense capabilities.

He also expressed joy on granting Comrade Yuriy (Apravinyor) the medal of sincerity in appreciation for and to honor his efforts and those of the Soviet experts and advisers in constructing the Armed Forces, which is an embodiment of the internationalist spirit of the Soviet Union.

Chairman Congratulates Libya's al-Qadhdhafi

GF011916 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Suprme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, has sent a congratulatory cable to his brother Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution, on the occasion of the fraternal Libyan people's celebrations on the anniversary of the 1 September Revolution.

The cable says: On the occasion of your fraternal people's celebrations on the anniversary of the 1 September Revolution, I am pleased personally and in the name of the state and people in the PDRY to extend to you and through you to the fraternal Libyan leadership and people the warmest fraternal greetings on this occasion which is dear to all of us. The 1 September Revolution has achieved many revolutionary victories and accomplishments for the benefit of the Libyan people and for their future. Libya has played an active role in the struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

As we congratulate you on this occasion, we reaffirm our solidarity and support to you against the imperialist and Zionist challenges and conspiracies that the Arab and African progressive regimes and forces are particularly being subjected to including both of our countries which are being encircled by the maneuvers of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force which constitute a threat to the security of the Arab and African nations. I wish you an abundance of health and happiness, wish the relations between our countries have continuing progress, and wish your fraternal people every success.

Chairman Cables Junblatt, Arab Leaders on Lebanon

GF020532 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, has sent a solidarity cable to Brother Walid Junblatt, chairman of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party, expressing profound worry over the latest developments in Lebanon. He also expressed the PDRY's solidarity with the Lebanese people and with its national and progressive powers vis-a-vis the conspiratory plots of the U.S.-Israeli-Phalangist alliance in Lebanon.

The cable says in part: With profound attention and worry we are following the grave developments in fraternal Lebanon resulting from the aggravating intensity of the U.S.-Israeli military interference in Lebanon's internal affairs and from the grave role played by the U.S.-Israeli presence in supporting the aggressive and terrorist lust of the isolationist Phalangist powers to in-nundate Lebanon with the bloody massacres and with civil war, to shake its security and stability, to disintegrate its unity, and to obliterate its Arabism.

The cable also included our country's denunciation of all the provocations and aggressive acts to which the Lebanese national powers are exposed at the hands of the U.S. Marine Corps, the Israeli occupation army, and the isolationist Phalangist gangs. The cable also expressed the PDRY's full solidarity with the just struggle of the Lebanese nationalist powers in their confrontation of the grave challenges to which they are exposed in these difficult moments.

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad also sent cables to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad; Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution; Algerian President Chedli Bendjedid; Brother Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces.

These cables say in part: For days, Lebanon has witnessed a grave deterioration in its internal situation as a result of the intensification of the U.S.-Israeli military interference in Lebanese internal affairs and as a result of the intensification of the aggressive threats to the Lebanese people in the national and Islamic areas as a rsult of the provocations and aggressive revengeful acts which the armed isolationist Phalangist gangs are launching with the huge backing and support of the U.S. Marine Corps and the Israeli forces. This augurs the occurance of bloody massacres and intense civil war within the framework of conspiratory plots designed to perpetuate the Israeli occupation of Lebanese territories, confiscate the independence of Lebanon, obliterate its Arabism and disintegrate its unity. The current events in Lebanon are regarded as one chapter in the conspiratory plot of the Zionist-imperialist alliance against the Arab liberation movement with all its regimes and its progressive and national powers. The dangers of these incidents are not confined to Lebanon alone. They will affect the Arab area as a whole. This means we must shoulder the responsibility of moving to confront the new chapter in the new U.S. plot in Lebanon and to support the fraternal Lebanese people with all its sects and parties, in order to ensure restoration of the independence of Lebanon and preservation of its national unity.

Lebanese Communist Leaves 1 September

GF011502 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Brother Nadim 'Abd as-Samad, Lebanese Communist Party Political Bureau member, left Aden today following a visit to the PDRY that lasted several days and during which he held talks with party and state officials on the latest situation in Lebanon and issues of mutual concern.

Mubarak Reviews Lebanon Issue With Ghali, Al-Baz

NC011021 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] President Husni Mubarak has received Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali and Dr Usamah al-Baz, the Foreign Ministry first under secretary and head of the President's Office for Political Affairs.

During the meeting President Mubarak reviewed the situation in Lebanon. His excellency expressed great anxiety and concern over the deteriorating situation there, where acts of violence have increased and the conflict has become serious — a matter that will lead to the appearance of the ghost of a civil war. President Mubarak has decided to address an urgent appeal to the Lebanese people and its leaderships, the Arab nation and the entire international community. The chief of the section looking after Lebanese interests in Cairo will be given the text of the appeal to be made by the president, which will be announced in a few hours.

Issues Appeal on Lebanon

NC011623 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text of Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak's appeal to Lebanese leaders, Arab world, and international community on situation in Lebanon; issued 1 September, place not specified — read by announcer]

[Text] During the past years, the Lebanese people were subjected to a horrible catastrophe that swept its security and stability, destroyed the peace of its society, damaged a great part of its national resources, led to the death of tens of thousands of its sons, and led the lives of the other citizens to continued suffering, agony, and pain.

Since the Israeli invasion of this brotherly Arab country, the side effects of foreign interventions have increased, new factors of deepening differences and struggle among kin and brothers have appeared, acts of violence have been escalated, and the ghost of partition has emerged — in a country that used to be a model of co-existence and social solidarity — threatening national unity and regional security in a country that used to be an excellent example of co-existence among factional groupings and communities and also of democratic political expression of a reality based on diverse and numerous groups.

The Lebanese people have proved their steadfastness and capability to face the challenge and to preserve strong will and hope under the severest conditions. They have also proved capable of realizing the great difference between the matters that are subject to discussion and differences in viewpoints, and the basic issues that necessitate a solid and unified front because they create dangers threatening the essence of national entity, which makes Lebanon an easy prize for the risk-taking enemies.

This stance on the part of the Lebanese people, who have a deep-rooted civilization, has revived hope in hearts, and hope has turned to be a positive and concrete reality represented in the popular consensus on the necessity of getting rid of the occupation and of establishing a legitimate leadership that would start to consolidate the country's legitimacy and authority all over Lebanese territory and to rebuild the Army — the protective shield of all the people regardless of their factions and groupings and the basis of the unity of the people and the homeland.

This upsurge against the great dangers was highly appreciated by the world, but these hopes have already perished due to the continued fighting among the sons of the same country while Lebanon is still suffering from occupation and differences. The Lebanese started to express their differences through the same violent practices that provided room for those coveting occupation and domination.

National conciliation was deeply shaken, matters became confused, priorities were mixed, and bloodshed and casualties have returned in false fights that were mainly dominated by foreign elements who attempt to confirm the occupation and who are interested in keeping Lebanon as a straw in the wind that should remain weak, suppressed, and preoccupied by the issue of fighting, sedition, and loss of property and lives.

The Arab people of Egypt, who supported Lebanon in all its ordeals and sufferings, are sorrowfully and regrettably watching what is taking place in Lebanon. Meanwhile, they reject the calls for despair and surrender and call on all parties to shoulder their responsibilities in preserving Lebanon's entity, safety, and unity, and to rid it of the domination of occupation and of the dangers of partition and disruption.

The brotherly Lebanese people with all their factions are primarily responsible. They have to realize the seriousness of the situation and to understand the greatness of the challenge because in this regard, there is no room for settling contradictory interests. This is also not the time for biased practices, fanatic actions, or attempts to impose conditions. It is not the time for reviving misleading conceptions based on the saying that there is a victor and a defeated. All the Lebanese should be well aware that either all the Lebanese people live as a victor within the framework of unity and fraternity, or they will be oppressed and defeated by conspiracies and sedition.

Either this people will be awakened by the sound of shelling and cries of innocent casualties and will realize that Lebanon can survive this ordeal only through its unity and political and social integration, or they will let the shells fall down indiscriminately on all, thus losing every hope for rescue and salvation.

The threads of the conspiracy are becoming clear and its dimensions are being uncovered day after day. We call on our brothers in Lebanon, with all their factions and creeds, to announce their rejection of the conspiracy and to declare their steadfastness against the aggressive plans aimed at Lebanon's internal destruction and against its being deprived of the simplest prerequisites for existence. We call on them to again express their sublime adherence to their country and to abide by the legitimate institutions which are the cornerstone for reviving the one-entity authority. We call on them to agree on solving their differences through dialogue and objective argument, and not by resorting to weapons and bloodshed.

We call on the courageous Lebanese leadership — which proved to be strong under the most critical circumstances — to provide, through its national sacrifice, safety and security in the heart of every Lebanese who is looking forward to a day where he can live as other nations and peoples do — free from fear, anxiety and disruption.

We reject any attempt to partition Lebanon and destroy its territories. Perhaps those, who are playing with fire, do not realize the destructive effects caused by the dissemination of propaganda and the preparation of the atmosphere for the balkanization of the area, turning it into statelets, weak entities incapable of survival or continuation in a world where small and medium-size countries are capable of defending their rights and interests only with difficulty and great sacrifices.

Egypt will fight these conspiracies in accordance with its national responsibility and in accordance with the natural alliance which binds it with all the Lebanese people. I hope that the sons of the Arab nations will realize the seriousness of the situation and also understand that, if we allow this sedition to continue in Lebanon, we will have no entity either in the east or in the west. Losing Lebanon will be the start of a new phase of disruption all over the Arab world.

We all share the responsibility. Therefore it is unacceptable to take the stand of spectator to bloodshed and sweeping developments, which are sufficient to smash the remaining part of the area's stability and hopes for the future.

We are requested to express our rejection of this painful reality effective action because the situation has reached the maximum degree of seriousness and no one will escape it, irrespective of his position or location.

We in Egypt, if that would help, are ready to host a Lebanese or Arab conference which aims at rescuing Lebanon and confronting the danger resulting from the escalation of the situation, the continuation of occupation and the outbreak of a new civil war.

If we delay confronting this danger, we will be renouncing the cause of just and comprehensive peace and it will mean that we are incapable of effectively supporting the brotherly Lebanese people in their struggle for self-determination.

We have dear brothers who are living in the West Bank and Gaza Strip under the yoke of occupation and military government in most severe conditions. They feel that they are being threatened in their land, safety, and security, and the net gets tightened around them more every day. Thus, they feel more frustrated and disrupted. How can they aspire for the dawn of salvation while they are watching these bloody events in a neighboring country, for which Israel says that it has no regional plans or expansionist intentions? Nevertheless, the reality of occupation and disruption is being consoldiated in the absence of a firm stance by its sons and their brothers in the great Arab world.

We appeal once again to our Arab country to hasten to put an end to this tragedy before it is too late, and we find ourselves faced with an uncontrollable situation. We call on the world community at large to support the Lebanese people in their ordeal and to announce, through action and words, its rejection of any attempt against Lebanon's entity and its legitimate right to a secure and dignified life.

What is currently taking place in Lebanon is a direct threat to the cause of security and stability in the Middle East, a matter which will unequivocably has its serious effects on the cause of international peace.

Ghali Confers With U.S. Secretary on Mideast

NC011953 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1914 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Cairo, 1 Sep (MENA) — Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali tonight met with Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Middle East affairs. During the meeting, they reviewed the situation in the Middle East in light of the deteriorating situation in Lebanon.

During their meeting, Dr Ghali pointed out the seriousness of the current situation in Lebanon and handed Murphy a copy of the appeal addressed today by President Mubarak to the Lebanese and Arab people as well as to the international community on the serious situation in Lebanon.

Murphy expressed his appreciation on the Egyptian role and welcomed any plan for settling the Lebanese crisis.

While reviewing the Middle East situation, Ghali called for the necessity of giving a push to the peace process and also to the Palestinian issue, as it is the core of the Middle East problem. Ghali also affirmed Egypt's stance on the necessity and importance of Israeli confidence-building measures in the West Bank and Gaza Strip in a way that would help improve the living conditions of the Palestinians and would also promote the peace process.

Mubarak Receives Envoy of Chadian President

NC010930 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak today received Chadian President Hissein Habre's personal envoy Mahamat Nour. The meeting was attended by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali and the Chadian ambassador in Cairo. After the meeting Nour said he brought a message from Chadian President Hissein Habre for President Mubarak. He declined to divulge the contents of the message.

On the current situation in Chad, the Chadian envoy said that the situation is relatively calm now.

Mubarak, Habre Exchange Messages

NC011218 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] President Mubarak has recieved Chadian President Hissein Habre's personal envoy Mahamat Nour. The meeting was

attended by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali and the Chadian ambassador in Cairo.

After the meeting Nour said that the he brought a message from Chadian President Hissein Habre for President Mubarak. He declined to divulge its contents.

On the current situation in Chad the Chadian envoy said that the situation is relatively calm now.

Meanwhile Dr Usamah al-Baz, (the Foreign Ministry first under secretary and head of the President's Office for Political Affairs), said that the Chadian envoy has reviewed in detail the situation in Chad to President Mubarak.

He added that this comes within the framework of consultations between Egypt and Chad in view of Egypt's interest in the situation in Chad on the basis of its opposition to the foreign interference which might threaten the entire area. Dr al-Baz added that Egypt supports Chad's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

President Mubarak has given the Chadian envoy an oral message for President Habre in which President Mubarak expressed Egypt's interest and anxiety over the current events in Chad.

'Ali Returns From Netherlands, Makes Statement

NC012122 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, returned to Cairo from the Netherlands this evening following a 3-day visit.

The deputy prime minister said he will submit a report to President Mubarak Husni Mubarak on the outcome of the talks he had in the Netherlands. He added that he will convey a message to the president from the queen of the Netherlands.

He added that there was agreement in viewpoints during the Egyptian-Netherlands talks with regard to the solution of the Lebanese crisis, the withdrawal of the foreign forces from Lebanon, and the need to achieve national accord so the situation can be stabilized.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister further added that it was agreed to condemn Israel's settlement policy in the occupied territories. He said the two sides discussed the Iraq-Iran war and the Chadian problem. He said an agreement was reached regarding the need to safeguard legitimacy in Chad and to prevent any foreign interference in Chad's domestic affairs.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali said the Egyptian and Netherlands sides discussed the means to bolster relations between Egypt and the Netherlands and to promote Netherlands' investment in the projects of the Egyptian development plan. He concluded his statement by saying that the Egyptian side urged the Netherlands side to keep its forces in UNIFIL, because the presence of the United Nations there is essential and the withdrawal of any state would cause further deteriorate the situation.

Reportage on Netherlands Visit

For Egyptian media coverage of Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali's talks with Netherlands Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek, including his comments on the situation in Lebanon and the Egyptian position on the Palestinian issue, see the Benelux section, Netherlands subsection, of the 1 September Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

Ghali Receives Equatorial Guinean Delegation

NC311316 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Dr Butrus Ghali, state minister for foreign affairs met today with Equatorial Guinea's foreign minister, the Guinean planning minister, and the Guinean Foreign Ministry secretary general. The director of the African desk at the Egyptian Foreign Ministry attended the meeting.

The Egyptian and the Guinean sides studied the African issues and the developments of the situation in the Middle East. They also discussed the bilateral relations and the measures to strengthen them in all domains.

The Guinean minister will leave Cairo today for Kuwait on a 3-day visit, after which he will return to Cairo to hand a message from the Guinean president to President Husni Mubarak.

Al-Baz Answers Newsmen on Relations With Israel

NC011326 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] The Foreign Ministry first under secretary, Dr Usamah al-Baz, answering reporters' questions on negotiations with Israel, said that Egypt does not build its policy or stances on personal matters but rather builds them on what it receives from governments and officials.

He added: We have to wait and see who is going to succeed the current Israeli Government, the formation of the new government, and the policy which it is going to adopt.

On the former Israeli defense minister's visit to Cairo, Al-Baz said that it was a personal visit and not an official one. He added that Weizmann is interested in following up the peace issue — that is why he came to Cairo — in addition to his interest in removing the clouds which might darken relations.

Abu Ghazalah To Visit PRC, DPRK, U.S.

NC020657 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0615 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Cairo, 2 Sep (MENA) — *Al-Ahram* reports today that Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production will leave Cairo today on missions to the PRC and the DPRK. He will head a military delegation from the land, sea, air and air defense forces for talks on military cooperation between these countries and Egypt.

The paper points out that Abu Ghazalah will be taking two messages from President Husni Mubarak to the PRC head of state and the DPRK president. The paper adds that President Mubarak has also charged Abu Ghazalah with a 1-week mission to the United States after his visits to the PRC and the DPRK where he will spend 4 days in each country.

Departs for Beijing

NC020935 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0905 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Cairo, 2 Sep (MENA) — Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, left Cairo for Beijing this morning at the head of a military delegation on a visit to the PRC at the start of a tour during which he will also visit the DPRK.

AFP: Cairo Magazine on Armed Opposition Group

NC011549 Paris AFP in English 1539 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Cairo, Sep 1 (AFP) Leftists arrested early last month here [are] members of an armed communist group aiming to install "dictatorship of the proletariat" in Egypt, *Al-Musawwar* magazine charged today.

It was the first mention in the Egyptian press of the existence of armed leftist opposition in the country.

The 19 members of the group interrogated by the state prosecutor were allegedly found in possession of arms, explosives and detonating systems, *Al-Musawwar* said. It said they had contacts with Palestinian groups in southern Lebanon and Iranian leftist mujahedeen opposed to the Tehran regime.

Known clandestine leftist organizations, primarily splitoffs from the communist movement, have very little influence in Egypt. The most frequently cited are the Communist Party, banned in 1964 and recreated in 1976, Revolutionary Current, January 8 Organization, and the Egyptian Communist Workers Party.

The organization was created in the wake of the 1977 riots here and in Alexandria to protest the end of state subsidies for basic food items, according to the Cairo magazine.

At the time, authorities blamed the riots, in which 79 died and 800 were injured, on leftist agitators.

The magazine said the new group was attempting to recruit "elements bent on sacrifice" among fundamentalist Moslems.

Their arrests last month were announced simultaneously with the arrests of Moslems militants of the Islamic Liberation Party.

'Abd al-Hamid Addresses UN Palestine Conference

For Cairo MENA coverage of Deputy Foreign Minister Muhammad Ash-Shafi'i 'Abd al-Hamid's address to the UN Conference on Palestine being held in Geneva, see the International Affairs section of the 1 September Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

Communique: Air Force Raids Iranian Targets 1 Sep

JN011629 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Communique No 1,204 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 1 September]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The armies of the glorious Saddam's Al-Qadisiyah are continuing their brave operations at the front and their heroic confrontation of the forces of the vicious Khomeyniite clique. The results for last night and today are as follows:

1. The planes of our capable Air Force today carried out fierce, successful raids against enemy positions and troop concentrations in the northern sector of the front and against enemy concentrations and important military targets deep inside Iranian territory, scoring effective direct hits. Flames and columns of smoke were seen billowing from enemy positions, equipment, vehicles, and targets. All our formations returned safely to base, thanks be to God.

2. An enemy concentration was seen opposite our forward positions in the central sector of the front. Opening fire, our units destroyed one vehicle and two infantry positions.

3. One vehicle and one hardware stockpile were destroyed in the northern sector of the front.

4. One excavator and one hardware stockpile were destroyed in the area east of Basra.

5. One vehcile was destroyed in the Maysan sector.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 1 September 1983

Air Force Commander on Readiness for Protracted War

JN011135 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0930 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Sep (INA) — The commander of the Iraqi Air Force and Air Defense Force has said that Iraqi air units are practically and psychologically prepared for a protracted war. In a satement to the Defense Ministry's magazine *Hurras al-Watan*, the Iraqi commander pointed out that the Air Force is prepared for a protracted war and has adopted several measures in view of this eventuality.

The Iraqi commander said that the Iranian Air Force has lately changed its fighting techniques, but it could not alter the balance of power. He said that these Iranian forces have utilized foreign expertise, depending on Syrian, Libyan, and Zionist experts who present information and aid in the planning, training, and operational spheres. He stressed that neither this aid nor the enemy's possession of new aircraft and more fighters will affect the Iraqi Air force's complete air superiority over the battle skies.

On the losses inflicted on the Iranian Forces throughout the past 3 years of the war, the Iraqi commander said that 90 percent of the arms and equipment left by the shah has been destroyed.

The Iraqi commander said that Iraq possesses sophisticated aircraft and holds the option of defining the time, method, and amount of arms employed. He warned the Iranian Air Force against violating Iraq's airspace, and said that any plane that violates it will definitely be destroyed.

On the attempts by the Syrian aircraft to violate Iraq's airspace, the Air Force and Air Defense commander said: The Syrian regime wants to shift part of the Iraqi air effort in the east to the west to mitigate the violent blows dealt to its ally, the Iranian regime.

Iraqi President Cables Vietnamese Leaders

GF011948 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text of cable sent by President Saddam Husayn to Vietnamese Council of State Chairman Truong Chinh and Council of Ministers Chairman Pham Van Dong on Vietnamese national day — date not given]

[Text] Mr Truong Chinh, chairman of the Council of State; Mr Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers:

On the occasion of the national day of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, I am pleased to convey to you, in the name of Iraq and on my own behalf, our heartfelt congratulations and blessing to you and to the friendly Vietnamese people.

We also express our desire to continue to develop the current positive relations between our two countries for the interest of our two peoples, for the interest of the humane joint struggle against the imperialist-Zionist challenges, and for promoting the national interests of our two peoples. We wish you good health and happiness. We also wish your people progress and prosperity.

[Signed] Saddam Husayn, president of the Republic of Iraq

JORDAN TIMES:Reagan's Peace Initiative 'in Ruins'

JN011047 Amman Jordan Times in English 1 Sep 83 p 4

[Editorial: "Plan in Ruins"]

[Text] Exactly one year after its birth, the Reagan initiative for the Middle East lies in ruins — good enough to make history but of little use to a generation yearning for peace and human progress.

An opportunity missed, if that is what some of us would call the U.S. initiative now, it is easy to say the forces of evil have destroyed it. If is a mechanism failed, it is easy to fault the principles underlying its theory. And if it is a peace process that has never got off the ground, it is also not difficult to put the blame squarely on its wrong timing. For good or bad, however, the Reagan plan's tragic collapse is neither, nor could it be as easily explained as all that.

Political reductionism, even expediency, may be cathartic, but it is definitely not the answer to complex arguments over the present situation in the Middle East. Still, it is safe to assume that the Reagan proposals of last September 1 have failed simply because neither the Arab World nor Israel would opt for them — for totally different reasons of course.

For the Israelis, the even success of American diplomacy in this area needed the friendship and full co-operation of the Arabs. For that to happen, Israel would no doubt reason, the Americans would have to lessen their total support for the Jewish state, and Israel would have to make territorial compromises as well. Neither option would have been acceptable to the Likud coalition of "Eretz Israel", and therefeore the Reagan initiative would not only have to be rejected but also fought openy. The fight did take place and as is now evident Israel managed to stave off the threat which unexpectedly came from Washington last September, so soon after the U.S.-Israel tacit agreement on the objectives of the Lebanon invasion.

For the Arabs, it was not so much of ceding Palestine proper to the Israelis for ever, and of having to compromise chunks of the West Bank and even the Golan Heights as well, that prevented them from joining the U.S.-led peace process. It was deep-seated and, for that matter, justifiable — suspicion in U.S. intentions, credibility and ability to deliver Israel that held them back from signing on to whatever was offered by the U.S. President.

In one full year after Mr Reagan announced his initiative, the U.S. has failed to dispel any of the Arabs' fears about its intentions or make up for lost confidence and its credibility. The Israelis are still occupying large parts of Lebanon, long after the U.S. promised us that the Israeli occupation army would leave all Lebanese territories before the end of 1982. Not one-day's freeze was effected on building Jewish settlement in the West Bank. and virtually no effort was expended by the U.S. to convince us Arabs that official Washington was a credible and honest mediator in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

This is where we stand today vis-a-vis the Reagan initiative of last September 1. How it all will end, we simply have no way of knowing, but the going is tough and dangerous — the future uncertain.

West Bank Leader Arrives, To Meet Officials

JN011555 Amman Ad-Dustur in Arabic 1 Sep 83 p 1

[Text] Amman — *Ad-Dustur* — Hikmat al-Masri, chairman of the board of trustees of An-Najah University, has arrived in Amman from the occupied territory to meet with a number of officials.

Syria Officially Asked To Withdraw Forces

JN021410 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1400 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Telephone dispatch by Radio Monte Carlo's Beirut correspondent George Bashir — live]

[Text] Today, Lebanon took the first official step on the Arab level to end the Syrian military presence in Lebanon by asking Syria to withdraw its army from Lebanon.

Following a Cabinet meeting today, Foreign Minister Elie Salim sent an official letter to the Arab League secretary general which he asked to be sent to the Arab governments. The letter asks the Syrian Arab Republic to withdraw its army from Lebanon now that the Arab Deterrent Forces have ended their task.

French Envoy Arrives, Meets With Al-Jumayyil

NC011629 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] French President Mitterrand's National Security Adviser Francois de Grossouvre arrived in Beirut this evening. Immediately afterward, the French envoy left for the Presidential Palace where he met with President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil. It has also been learned that the French presidential envoy has handed a message to the president of the republic from French President Francois Mitterrand. The message reiterates the continuing French support for Lebanon, for the Lebanese Government's stands, and for the steps being taken by President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil and the Lebanese Army. This French stand, which is in step with those of the United States, Britain, and Italy, reafrirms the support given by the states of the multinational force to the Lebanese authority at this historical stage through which Lebanon is passing.

Further on Meeting

NC011903 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Unidentified radio correspondent's dispatch from the Republican Palace in Beirut on 1 September — recorded]

[Text] President al-Jumayyil has been meeting for the past hour with the French presidential envoy, Francois de Grossouvre, who arrived in Beirut this afternoon. We have nothing clear yet about this meeting.

Earlier, at 1500 today, President al-Jumayyil met with U.S. presidential envoy Robert McFarlane and his assistant Richard Fairbanks. McFarlane and Fairbanks met with Foreign Minister Salim and Dr Wadi' Haddad this morning. McFarlane and his assistant are still in the Republican Palace at this moment. We point out here that these meetings were held in the presence of Prime Minister al-Wazzan, Minister Salim, and Dr Wadi' Haddad. They are also being held against the background of clear and strong international support for the regime's steps to bring the security situation under control in Beirut and for its efforts to liberate the homeland.

French Carrier On Way

NC021125 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] The French aircraft carrier *Foch* left Toulon port for the Lebanese coast today to give assistance to the French presence in Lebanon.

Leaders Meet To Discuss Developments 1 September

NC012039 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2010 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] A meeting was held at the Republican Palace this evening under President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil and attended by Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim, and Dr Wadi' Haddad, presidential adviser for national affairs. The discussion dealt with the latest developments and with the outcome of the current contacts in preparation for the national dialogue.

The discussions at B'abda Palace intensifed today. Lebanese-U.S., Lebanese-French, and Lebanese-U.S.-French talks were held, in which U.S. presidential envoy Robert McFarlane and French presidential envoy Francois de Grossouvre took part. McFarlane, his assistant Richard Fairbanks, and Christopher Ross stayed at B'abda Palace until 1915 today while President al-Jumayyil was meeting with French presidential adviser Francois de Grossouvre in the presence of the new French ambassador to Lebanon. De Grossouvre left B'abda Palace without giving details about his meeting with President al-Jumayyil and some Lebanese officials. He only said that he came to visit the commander of the French contingent of the multinational force.

Parliamentary Leaders Agree on Principles

NC011516 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Chamber of Deputies Speaker Kamil al-As'ad chaired a meeting at noon today in the temporary building of the Chamber of Deputies in Mansur Palace of the leaders and representatives of the parliamentary factions. Our correspondent Marun Hubayqah has filed following report:

[Begin recording] The leaders and representatives of the parliamentary factions did not complete their discussion of the current situation during today's meeting. Speaker Kamil al-As'ad announced that the discussion will be resumed in a meeting to be held on Saturday morning in the presence of the prime minister and the foreign and defense ministers.

Following the 3 and 1/4 hour meeting today, Speaker al-As'ad stated the following: Those present discussed the situation on the various levels. It has been decided to invite the executive authority, represented by the prime minister and the foreign and defense ministers, to a meeting to be held on Saturday morning to continue the discussion, to become acquainted with the facts, and to listen to answers which, by virtue of its knowledge of the developments and its constitutional responsibility, the government is able to give to the many questions.

What I can say as a result of this meeting is that those present have reached a consensus on general principles:

1. To consider the process of the liberation of the homeland as the priority issue for which efforts should be made. Any other issue, irrespective of its importance, takes second priority.

2. To consider the Chamber of Deputies, which is the institution that represents the will, aspirations, and hopes of the people, as the suitable framework for any dialogue on the future of Lebanon and for any accomplishment toward safeguarding and bolstering this future.

3. To pay tribute to the Lebanese Army for the effecient and courageous manner in which it carried out its tasks and to support it in its capacity as the primary legitimate institution for the security of the homeland and the citizens.

4. To inquire about the reasons and background that led to this security setback in Greater Beirut, and to insist on the need to adopt the necessary measures to fully control security in any area, quarter, or street in Lebanon in which the Army assumes responsibility for security to prevent a repetition of what happened and to enable the Army to proceed from Greater Beirut to assume the security responsibility in the rest of the Lebanese areas.

Commenting on the incident that took place in Bmaryam village, which resulted in many innocent victims, Speaker al-As'ad said: We were extremely pained by this incident. The poisonous atmosphere caused by all those who seek evil for this country is to blame for this incident.[end recording]

Opposition To Boycott Al-Jumayyil Government

JN011321 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Telephone dispatch from Radio Monte Carlo correspondent in Damascus Louis Faris — live or recorded]

[Text] In a press conference held here at noon today, Walid Junblatt announced that the Lebanese Nationalist Forces have decided to boycott President Amin al-Jumayyil's regime and to consider themselves in a state of war with this regime. He added that there is no room for any dialogue with the Lebanese authority and that an agreement has been reached to this effect with Sulayman Franjiyah, Rashid Karami, and Nabih Birri. He justified this by saying that President Amin al-Jumayyil has deceived Nabih Birri and the other nationalist leaders and that Al-Jumayyil is seeking to establish a one-party system in Lebanon through the backing and support of the multinational forces.

Asked about the plans he and his allies have for the foreseeable future, Junblatt replied: Fighting and only fighting with all the means we possess for the sake of defending ourselves. The battle in the field will determine what will happen next.

Junblatt strongly criticized the position adopted by former Prime Minister Sa'ib Salam. He also criticized the stands of some unidentified Arab states for remaining absolutely silent toward what is happening. However, he praised Syria's stand, considering his presence in Damascus as substantial evidence of Syria's support for the Lebanese Nationalist Forces. He denied all reports on the Syrian forces' participation in the fighting, adding that the Progressive Socialist Party is the only one responsible for all combat actions.

Asked about his meeting with U.S. envoy McFarlane in France, part of which President al-Jumayyil's adviser Wadi' Haddad has attended, Junblatt said: McFarlane has nothing to offer;he can only seek the implementation of the U.S. policy. He added that he explained to McFarlane the difficult and complicated Lebanese situation. Junblatt denied having a separate meeting with Wadi' Haddad. He also ruled out any future meetings between him and the Americans. Junblatt wondered about the true U.S. role, hinting at Washington's intention to establish a dictatorial regime in Lebanon under a one-party rule.

Junblatt also criticized the role of the multinational forces, particularly the U.S. contingent. He wondered why these forces withdraw from West Beirut, giving the Lebanese Army an opportunity to storm it. He compared this to these forces' withdrawal from that area one year ago which resulted in the Sabra and Shatila massacres.

Asked if his forces will fight the multinational forces, Junblatt said: This will actually happen if these forces do not adopt a neutral stand. He considered the U.S. Marines' rendering of logistical assistance as well as training and expertise to the Lebanese Army hostile actions which are enough to consider these forces siding with the hostile side.

Junblatt expected the Lebanese Army to storm the mountain as a next step. He said that this will lead to bloodbaths. In reply to another question Junblatt refuted the legitimacy of the Lebanese regime, saying that this regime represents only the Phalange Party and not all the Lebanese. He also said that the Army's storming of West Beirut has shattered the last opportunity of holding dialogue with President al-Jumayyil. This action has led to the decision of Junblatt and the rest of the Lebanese Nationalist Forces to boycott the regime.

Qulaylat Rejects Al-Jumayyil Conciliation Call

NC011553 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1330 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] In a press conference with foreign correspondents who came to photograph the areas of the clashes, Brother Ibrahim Qulaylat [leader of the Independent Nasirite Movement-Al-Murabitun] has said in reply to questions:

Question: What is the movement's opinion regarding President Amin al-Jumayyil's call for reconciliation?

Answer: President Amin al-Jumayyil's call, which he addressed yesterday at a time when our national and Islamic areas were being subjected to shelling, destruction, and killing, is in our opinion disqualified and invalidates any serious and honest basis for a meeting that could lead to a real political reconciliation covering all the homeland, and achieves for

thecitizen the principles of sovereignty and dignity in his homeland, Lebanon.

Question: What do you suggest?

Answer: It is not easy in the present atmosphere to hasten to make proposals for solutions to the existing problems, especially after the events of this week.

Question: Do you think that there is no end to the situation?

Answer: It is an extraordinary and serious phase which cannot bring gains to one party at the expense of the other party. This week's events will remain a phase. We will not permit it to affect the basis of national justice, equality, and dignity of all the citizens. What happened this week was not a military combat plan given to the Lebanese Army. It was fabricated by the forces hostile to the unity of the homeland, implicating the authority and its Army. It is unreasonable for any patriot, any Muslim patriot, to draw up a plan in the present circumstances to initiate a general military war against the Lebanese Army.

Question: You said that the patriotic and Muslim forces will not fight. But there were exchanges of fire. What is the future of the situation?

Answer: The situation will remain tense and critical. There is the possibility of a military confrontation with the Army, which entered West Beirut following a treacherous bargaining by some politicians.

Question: What do you demand to end the situation?

Answer: The Lebanese Army and the government should adopt a stand to end the Zionist occupation. The political authority should agree to a political program to correct the defect.

Question: All the weapons were surrendered or confiscated by the Army, and now these weapons have reappeared. How long can you fight?

Answer: The weapons possessed by the patriotic forces are for three objectives: The first is to fight the Zionist enemy, either through an open all-out confrontation, or through the National Resistance Front. The second objective is that should it become impossible to correct the defect by political means, we may be forced to use these weapons to achieve this aim. The third objective is that possessing arms for self-defense is a legitimate right, because after the June war, the Lebanese authority in Greater Beirut collected the weapons from one party and not from the other. I say that the weapons used in Beirut are symbolic. They were used for self-defense and not to launch a general war against the enemy and against our enemies at home.

Al-Jumayyil Envoy Meets Junblatt, Franjiyah

NC021215 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1130 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] The palace of [former] President Sulayman Franjiyah in Ihdin today witnessed prominent political activity which centered on the current developments in Lebanon. His Excellency President Franjiyah this morning received Joseph Safi, director general of the Republican Palace and envoy of the president. They held a lengthy meeting which was attended by Robert Franjiyah. Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party Leader Walid Junblatt later joined the meeting.

Following the meeting, Robert Franjiyah made the following statement:

[Begin recording] At his palace in Ihdin, His Excellency President Sulayman Franjiyah received Joseph Safi, who handed him a letter from His Excellency President Amin al-Jumayyil inviting him to a meeting at an unspecified date at the B'abda Palace for consultations on the current situation in Lebanon. During the meeting, it was agreed to inform His Excellency President Al-Jumayyil of the following: The need to annul the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, to disband the militias and the second legitimacy [reference to the Lebanese Front militias], including the roadblocks and the taxes which are still being imposed on the citizens, to pay attention to the subject of the official media and the media speaking in the name of the president, and to fully preserve the Army so that it may defend the homeland and not involve it in internal differences.

The meeting was later joined by Walid Junblatt, who fully approved of these proposals but rejected the meeting to which he has also been invited. Safi affirmed that he will inform President al-Jumayyil of these proposals so that they may be studied. God willing, results will be obtained that will rescue Lebanon from the current whirlpool of destruction. [end recording]

On his part, Joseph Safi, envoy of the president, made the following statement:

[Begin recording] [Safi] I was entrusted by His Excellency Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil to deliver a handwritten letter to His Excellency President Franjiyah. This letter is now in the hands of His Excellency President Franjiyah. Naturally, you can ask him about the contents of the letter.

[Unidentified reporter] Did President Franjiyah ask you to convey a message to President Amin al-Jumayyil?

[Safi] He gave me a verbal message that I will immediately convey to him.

[Reporter] To what degree were the viewpoints identical?

[Safi] I would prefer that you address the question to His Excellency President Franjiyah.

[Reporter] Are you optimistic about the future?

[Safi] One has always to be optimistic. [end recording]

Walid Junblatt, leader of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party, made the following statement:

[Begin recording] [Junblatt] Concerning the event of the hour, namely the invitation sent by Amin al-Jumayyil for the so-called

dialogue, our conditons are known. If these conditions are met, naturally I will not be an obstacle to this dialogue.

[Unidentified reporter] Are there practical steps [words indistinct]?

[Junblatt] Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil has been informed several times of the conditions put down by the National Salvation Front, as well as of the conditions put down by our ally [Amal Movement leader] Nabih Birri. It coincided that Safi was here, so we again informed him of these conditions. God willing, there will be room for reaching an accord.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] Franjiyah and Karami [words indistinct].

[Junblatt] We are always in total agreement.

[Reporter] [Sentence indistinct]

[Junblatt] We have again conveyed the conditions, and we are awaiting a reply to these conditions. [end recording]

Al-Jumayyil Invites State Leaders to Conference

NC011425 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil has addressed invitations to the state leaders to attend the national conference. President al-Jumayyil asked the director general of the Presidency, Dr Joseph Jiraysati, to deliver these invitations to the persons concerned. Dr Jiraysati has indeed begun delivering these invitations.

Officials Support Al-Jumayyil's Call for Dialogue

NC020710 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] The president's call for a national dialogue has been met with favorable response from political, parliamentary, popular, and trade union officials. Deputy 'Uthman ad-Dana has lauded the government's courageous stand which President Amin al-Jumayyil and his government continue to adopt on all levels with regard to fateful issues, including the call for a constructive national dialogue.

He said: We hope that the loyal Lebanese leaders will respond to this call. It is time that these leaders support the courageous and resolute government. In these historical circumstances they are required in all their stands to put Lebanon's higher interests before any other interest.

Deputy Husayn Mansur said: We support the government in every stand it adopts to unify Lebanon and to liberate it from all foreign occupation. We also bless its repeated call for a political dialogue and accord which will bring goodness and stability to Lebanon. We appeal to all political leaders to respond to this sincere call and to rally around legitimacy, forgetting all their disputes and sensitivities, and to work with the president to achieve a national accord in order to establish the foundations of government, order, and coexistence in a united country for all its sons and communities.

Deputy Wafiq Shahin called on all the parties in the Lebanese arena to respond to President al-Jumayyil's call for a national dialogue as a means to achieve accord for which the legislative and executive authorities have often called, especially during the present difficult time, when every responsible person is required to assume his responsibilities and to respond to the legitimate government's call so that all of us may join hands in rescuing Lebanon.

Antoine Shadir, chairman of the Banks Association, said that the president's call to the political leaders to meet for a national dialogue is a very positive step which we hope all the personalities to whom this call has been addressed will respond. Failure to respond to this call will be tantamount to a stab to the homeland.

Fu'ad Abu Salih, chairman of the Industrialists Association, said that President al-Jumayyil is endowed with the wisdom and loyalty which his position as president and protector of the constitution places upon him. On this basis, it is the duty of all leaders, in their various inclinations, to agree to a dialogue and not to act in the streets with arms which have not convinced and will not convince any party of the views of the other party.

Victor Qasir, chairman of the Merchants Association, said: We support the president's call for a meeting of the political leaders at the negotiations table in order to find solutions that will spare the people harm, destruction, murder, and damage to the Lebanese economy.

Al-Jumayyil Sends Envoy to Rome To Meet Craxi

NC020925 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Following a telephone conversation between His Excellency President Amin al-Jumayyil and Italian Prime Minister Craxi, Lebanese ambassador in Rome Khalil Haddad met with the prime minister and briefed him on the situation in Lebanon.

During its meeting yesterday, the Italian Cabinet discussed the situation in Lebanon and then issued a statement supporting President al-Jumayyil's efforts to restore calm and security to Lebanon, emphasizing Lebanon's sovereignty and independence.

Major General Habib Faris left for Rome yesterday as special envoy of President Al-Jumayyil to provide the Italian prime minister with more details about the situation in Lebanon. Maj Gen Faris will meet with the Italian prime minister this evening.

Al-Wazzan Meets Islamic Council Members

NC020956 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan followed from his house the development of the security situation, particularly the measures that the Lebanese Army is taking in the capital and its

suburbs. Prime Minister al-Wazzan held a series of contacts with the Army Command and acquainted himself with the measures taken. The prime minister emphasized the need to facilitate the citizens' affairs, particularly during the present circumstances in the country.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan met with the members of the Islamic Council and consulted with them on the latest developments. Prime Minister al-Wazzan also received personalities and delegations from various areas that came to support the government's stand and the steps it is taking for the sake of the unity of the people and land and of the establishment of legitimacy.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan repeated before his visitors what he had said during the Muslim Boy Scouts ceremony — that arms should be in the hands of the state, that the time has come for the abolition of militias, that the coming deadlines must provide opportunities to achieve this, that security should be ensured for everybody, and that there should be no rifle other than that of the legitimacy.

Cabinet Approves Security Plan for Beirut
NC011744 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] We have just received the following: At the request of Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, the Cabinet yesterday approved a decision to prepare a new security plan in Greater Beirut for the deployment of the security armed forces and the multinational forces, when necessary, to consolidate security, to provide full confidence in the state authority, and to prove the authority's rejection of any discrimination. Army Commander General Ibrahim Tannus was asked to prepare this plan.

A meeting was held today in B'abda Palace attended by Prime Minister and Interior Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and Gen Tannus. Prime Minister al-Wazzan studied the plan for the Army's deployment in all parts of Beirut and the stages for its deployment. This may begin tonight.

Speaker al-As'ad Makes Statement on Army Role
NC311928 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] The independent parliamentary bloc did not convene its scheduled meeting at noon today because of the security situation, which prevented the bloc members from going to the Chamber of Deputies. However, Chamber Speaker Kamil al-As'ad and Deputies Mikha'il ad-Dahir and Subhi Yagi went to the Chamber. Upon emerging from Mansur Palace [the Chamber of Deputies building], Chamber Speaker Kamil al-As'ad said:

[Begin recording] With regard to the occurring developments, I believe that experience has made us learn the lesson that the Army must assume the security responsibilities in a radical and effective manner in the whole of the so-called Greater Beirut, and that the Army must take the reins of security alone and must be able to prevent violations by any side. If the Army proves to be incapable of controlling the situation in a radical and firm manner, it will be liable to lose its awe-inspiring entity and it will not be able to surge from Greater Beirut to establish security in all areas. For this reason and for the sake of Lebanon's unity, of the unity and fate of all the factions and citizens in the various areas, and of the various communities that are linked to Lebanon's entity and its united fate, the Army must be the symbol of authority and of the responsible security forces. [end recording]

Army Frees 37 Army Personnel in West Beirut
NC011254 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] This afternoon the army entered a house in Al-Musaytibah [in West Beirut] in which armed men were detaining 37 Army personnel. The Army freed its personnel and arrested their captors.

AFP on Beirut Security Situation 1 September
OW011344 Hong Kong AFP in English 1324 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Beirut, Sep. 1 (AFP) — After an early lull, shellfire resounded through Beirut today, renewing fears of an early resumption in the bloody trial in strength between the Lebanese Government and its militant opposition.

Shells were landing at the rate of three a minute today on Al-Yarzi, the eastern Beirut home of U.S. Ambassador Robert Dillon, the right wing Phalangist Voice of Lebanon radio reported.

The outbreak was started by Syrian artillery deployed in the adjacent mountains, the station said.

The shelling quickly spread to other parts of the city, putting an end to a morning of general calm, in which Beirutis ignored curfew orders, imposed at the yesterday, to emerge from their hiding places and count the cost of the recent fighting.

Another French soldier from the multinational peacekeeping force was killed today by a bullet or shrapnel at the French contingent's headquarters. The death brings current casualties of the peacekeeping force to seven — five French, two Americans — and a number of wounded.

In the past four days, more than a hundred have died and several hundreds have been wounded in the city area alone, officials estimated, when government troops fought to regain control of West Beirut from Amal Shi'ite Muslim rebels.

Of the estimated losses, the Lebanese Army suffered 42 dead and 176 wounded. A number of military installations, foreign buildings, such as the French and U.S. embassies, and homes of government politicians also came under attack.

Hundreds of houses have been destroyed, and electricity, water and communications were cut off in most of the city. The streets are littered with burnt-out cars.

With his men continuing their mopping-up operations Lebanese

President Amin al-Jumayyil has had a negative response to his call for a dialogue with opposition groups.

Continued entrenchment was signalled by Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblatt, who told the Lebanese *As-Safir* newspaper that he would refuse to speak to President al-Jumayyil "in the shadow of (his government's) (?gunsights)."

The Druze leader accused the multinational force of supporting and participating in the Lebanese Army's operations in West Beirut, according to the Syrian *Al-Ba'th* newspaper.

He compared developments with the massacres a year ago in the Sabra and Shatila Palestinian camps that, he said, occurred when the peace force withdrew from parts of Beirut.

Asked later at a press conference in Damascus as to who was responsible for the deaths of soldiers in the peacekeeping force, Mr. Junblatt said: "We were forced to defend ourselves."

Complete Calm in Beirut, Suburbs 2 September
NC020542 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] A security source reported a short while ago that complete calm prevails in Beirut and its suburbs and that the indiscriminate shelling and the intermittent gunfire ceased as of 2230 last night, after the areas off the coast of Kasrawan, Al-Yarzi, B'abda, Al-Hazimiyah, Rumyah, Ad-Dikwanah and Tall az-Za'tar were subjected to shelling.

VOL Says Army To Enter Ash-Shuf 5-10 September
NC020831 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Informed sources have stated that the Lebanese Army will enter the Ash-Shuf mountains between 5 and 10 September. It has been understood that Israel has delayed its withdrawal for a few days without declaring this.

Beirut Radio Reports on Bmaryam Killings
NC011848 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Excerpts] A mass murder took place at dawn today in the village of Bmaryam, in the upper Al-Matn area. Some of the local population, still living in the township despite repeated harassment , fell victim to this crime.

A security report said gunmen attacked the village and killed several inhabitants. There is no accurate information on the death toll. One of the survivors managed to reach Hammanah village, where he reported some details. However, the gendarmerie force that headed to the area did not manage to hear the survivors' testimony. The security forces also received information that 10 inhabitants were killed, while other sources said there are 35 dead, including the village priest.

It is known that Bmaryam village is located near Hammanah, where the Syrian forces are in charge of security.

Maronite Patriarch Cardinal Marc Antonios Butrus Khuraysh phoned President Amin al-Jumayyil and briefed him on the available details. He asked the competent authorities to investigate the crime. Patriarch Khuraysh met with Papal Nuncio Luciano Angeloni in the presence of Bishop Ilyas Farah, who was instructed to follow up the issue.

PSP Denies Massacre Occurred
JN011907 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] A responsible source in the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] has issued a statement response to what has been claimed by the Phalangist radio and propagated by hostile media organs on the killing of civilians in the Bmaryam village in the upper Al-Matn by PSP forces.

The statement said: Since this morning, some well-known media organs have been carrying misleading media campaigns. The campaigns speak of imaginary massacres to draw public attention away from what Beirut and its southern suburb is being subjected to in terms of attacks, indiscriminate shelling, destruction, killing, and arrests, along with the indiscriminate shelling of the mountain villages from Ash-Shwayfat to the upper Al-Matn which killed scores of innocent people and caused grave material damage.

The PSP affirmed that the 10 victims who died and the 20 that were wounded in the township of Bmaryam were Druze and Christians, the victims of Phalangist shelling that was aimed at the town and the army barracks in Hammana, which was seized by the party [not further identified] forces last week who prevented ammunition from being transported from it.

Sham'un Denounces Bmaryam Incident
NC020734 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] [Former] President Camille Sham'un has stated that the Bmaryam massacre and the burning of houses in Al'Abbadiyah are as atrocious as the crimes which are committed in the unexplored territories in Africa. He added that the mentality of those who committed these outrageous crimes is a decadent one and that those who take joy in killing old people, children, and women must be afflicted with hysteria.

Haddad Lauds Army Action in West Beirut
JN010732 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0600 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Following is a statement by free Lebanon leader Major Haddad: As we regret the fall of victims in Beirut, whether they are members of the Lebanese Army or the civilians, we congratulate the Army for its splendid success in destroying those who fought it. This defeat is not only inflicted on those who

rebelled against the government and its policy, but also all the opponents and their Syrian supporters.

It is obvious that the opposition was made of cardboard and collapsed easily before the giant Army blows. The success of the Army experiment in western Beirut represents a pass permit which will allow the Army to later deploy in Ash-Shuf and 'Alayh strongly and easily and to uproot any attempt against this deployment. This will also encourage the government to stick to its stances. After subjugating Ash-Shuf and 'Alayh, the government may instruct this Army to attack and liberate the areas occupied by the Syrians in Al-Biqa' and the north.

The leaders of the cartoonist opposition, who suffered a shocking defeat, have no other option but to hurry and accept the invitation of the Presidential Palace to go there and express their loyalty before it is too late. Otherwise, I advise them to hurry and escape from all the Lebanese territories and hide in the 'Alawite capital [Damascus].

Saudi Envoy Brings Message for Al-Asad

Al-Asad Receives Envoy, Message

JN011743 Damascus Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] At 1545 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received Prince Bandar ibn Sultan, personal envoy of Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, who delivered a message to the president from King Fahd. The president entrusted him to carry a message in reply to the king. Discussions during the meeting dealt with the situation in the region and the Lebanese developments.

Envoy Sees Lebanon's Junblatt

JN020942 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0715 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Damascus —Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt last night received Prince Bandar ibn Sultan, personal envoy of Saudi King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. They discussed the precarious security and political situation in the Lebanese arena.

Accusations on Fighting in Lebanon Refuted

JN011817 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] Lebanese rulers are competing with the United States and Israel in disseminating false news and distributing malicious and deceptive reports in a blatant attempt to absolve themselves of the responsibility for the new massacres in West Beirut and hold the nationalist forces responsible for these massacres. The nationalist forces are rejecting the hegemonous Phalangist trend and the direct U.S.-Isreali participation in spilling the Lebanese blood on the Lebanese territory. To serve the plot of mass annihilation and the partition of Lebanon according to Phalangist-Zionist objectives, the Lebanese rulers expressed their full readiness to create events on the Lebanese arena and escalate them to the point of killing everything that is Lebanese.

But these rulers have failed to involve Syria, through their false accusations, in the game that they are practicing to satisfy the United States and Israel. The clashes on Lebanese territory are taking place between the Lebanese nationalists, who are affiliated with their Arab nation and homeland, and the gang of agents who are concerned about implementing the partition plot. The allies in the aggression were able to implement their designs in cooperation with the Army which they gave a Lebanese name while in fact it is a Phalangist instrument and a U.S.-Israeli sword directed at the heads of the old men, women, and children of Lebanon.

If the Lebanese authorities have found an outlet in the Shultz agreement of partition and have used the agent factional army as an instrument to serve their agentry, it goes without saying that the United States, which was entrusted to arm and train this army, is aware of the role which the commanders of this army will play to realize Reagan's pledges for the imposition of the agreement of humiliation. Now, since Washington has used Lebanese blood to justify its sea-landing in Beirut, the complementary steps to the present massacres have become no secret to any of the Lebanese people.

When the U.S. envoy, through an implicit agreement with Israel, created an issue out of the Ash-Shuf and the Mountain area and another issue out of the Israelis' intention to evacuate their positions around Beirut, it was obvious that he was carrying with him more complications and blood which justify for Israel its occupation of all southern Lebanon, for the Phalangists their endeavors to impose grudges against the Arabs and Arabism in Lebanon, and for the United States its aim to complete the encirclement of the Arab homeland from Lebanon to Oman.

As for the role of the Lebanese regime, it is obvious that all misleading attempts fail to acquit this regime from its agentry and its dealing with the enemies of Lebanon against Lebanon and the Lebanese people. The Lebanese rulers have given the United States and Israel the right to shed Lebanese blood and the legality to partition independent Lebanon, seeking protection from the U.S. 6th Fleet and the Israeli army which is implementing the Zionist objective of expansionism. These rulers have done so after providing the Phalangist Party with the authority to adopt official decisions, strip Lebanon of its authority, and tear off Lebanon's national flag, because this serves the Israeli claims on security, promotes the U.S. game of shedding Arab blood, and forces the Arab nation to kneel to Israel's interests.

Despite the disclosure of its conspiratorial role in Lebanon, the tyranical Lebanese regime finds it imperative, after every crime it commits, to increase its bias against Syria in response to the Phalangist decision and the U.S.-Israeli desire. The claim about the Syrian Army is using its weapons to shell Lebanese territory is false because this army has adopted the ideology of a nation; its duty is to preserve every drop of Arab blood. The Lebanese are aware of this more than others. What is meant by these accusations against Syria is also exposed and rejected on the Lebanese and Arab levels, because what is taking place in the Lebanese territory is a clash between the Lebanese nationalists and the enemies of the Lebanese homeland and people.

Syria does not conceal its firm and principled stand, but supports the Lebanese people against their enemies and backs and Lebanese nationalist forces against the Phalangist domination, Israeli occupation, and U.S. hegemony. However, this Syrian stand does not mean that Lebanon lacks the presence of effective nationalist forces, or else how can the Lebanese regime justify what is taking place in Beirut? Since the Lebanese regime has become an easy tool in the hands of aggression, it has no right to speak on behalf of the Lebanese homeland and people. What is taking place in Beirut is part of a large scale scheme aimed against several Lebanese areas. It is a prelude for a large-scale U.S. invasion and a permanent Israeli occupation. This is, therefore, What Syria rejects.

Then there is Syria's role, which does not relinquish a single inch of Arab land and refuses to meet with the enemies of Arabism in any agreement, regardless of the strength of these enemies, the provocative means they employ, or the conspiratorial designs they draw up.

CSSR Delegation Leaves Damascus 1 September
JN011557 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1512 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Damascus, 1 Sep (SANA) — The CSSR delegation, led by Jan Gregor, deputy premier of the Slovak Socialist Republic in the CSSR, left Damascus today for home following a visit of several days during which he met with a number of Syrian officials.

Prior to his departure, Gregor said that his visit was positive and that he met with a number of officials and with Syrian Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm. He added that he discussed with the Syrian officials a number of issues of common concern and the means to promote cooperation relations between the two friendly countries in the economic and trade spheres.

Herut Party Picks Shamir To Succeed Begin

TA012347 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2340 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Announcement by the chairman of the Herut election committee, Hanan Winitzky, live in the Ohel Shem auditorium in Tel Aviv]

[Text] On this opportune and happy moment, let me announce that the Herut movement has a candidate for the post of prime minister of Israel.

All told, 745 center members voted. There were 7 invalid votes, and 738 valid votes in general. Minister David Levi got 302 votes.[applause] Minister Yitzhaq Shamir got 436 votes. [applause] Allow me to wish, from the bottom of my heart, success to the next prime minister of Israel, Mr Yitzhaq Shamir. [applause] Happy New Year to all the members of the center and all citizens of Israel. Thank you very much.

Coalition Agreement Signed

TA021156 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1110 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] First we have a report from the prime minister's office, where the agreement between all the coalition factions was signed. They all signed a document stating their wish to continue with the present framework. This will enable coalition leaders to go to the president and tell him that Yitzhaq Shamir can count on the support of more than 60 Knesset members, and they will ask him to charge Shamir with forming the government. After signing this agreement, our correspondent Arye Golan spoke to MK Avraham Shapira.

[Begin recording] [Shapira — picked up in midsentence] ...the coalition decided and signed, just now. The letter begins: With the help of the Lord, the coalition factions in the Knesset — the Likud, the National Religious Party [NRP], TAMI, Tehiya, and MK Rabbi Druckman, which together comprise a Knesset majority — decided that after the prime minister presents his resignation to the president, their factions will form a government on the basis of the current coalition. In light of this, the representatives of these factions will call on the president to ask him to appoint MK Yitzhaq Shamir to form the government. The letter is signed by all coalition leaders.

[Golan] MK Shapira, what are you doing about those six Knesset members who demand...

[Shapira — interrupting] Just a moment. I must add that the one to form the government will immediately begin to hold negotiations with coalition factions.

[Golan] MK Shapira, did you talk to MK Berman or to other members in this group who are demanding a national unity government, and who say they will not support another narrowly-based coalition?

[Shapira] Well, MK Berman told me that he will also call on the president, together with all members interested in a national unity government, to ask Yitzhaq Shamir to form a government. However, at the same time, he will write a letter to Yitzhaq Shamir that he is signing on the condition that he attempts to form a national unity government. Certainly all coalition partners accept what was said by Mr Berman. So if any new parties decide to join, they will join on the basis of the existing coalition agreement.

[Golan] Do all six in the group know about Berman's announcement?

[Shapira] He told me about four of them. Now there is another clause in the letter, which says that even if — and this refers particularly to the Labor Party — they do not agree to enter into a national unity government, then his condition is void and he will stay in the coalition.

[Golan] We have a report we received a few minutes ago that the NRP and another coalition faction opened negotiations with the Labor Party. Do you know anything about it?

[Shapira] I do not know about it. Everything we signed here — that we ask the president to appoint Yitzhaq Shamir to form the government — Yitzhaq Shamir will have, after being appointed by the president, to begin negotiations with all coalition partners.

[Golan] Why was Dr Burg absent from the signing?

[Shapira] He was there. He was among those who asked to sign first. There is nothing here. I believe Dr Burg left because his colleagues signed for the NRP. [end recording]

Shamir Comments on Vote, Plans for Future

Acceptance Speech to Herut

TA020013 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2358 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Speech by Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir on accepting the Herut movement's vote as candidate for prime minister, succeeding Menahem Begin — live, at the Ohel Shem auditorium in Tel Aviv]

[Text] Mr Chairman, members of the center, friends:

From the bottom of my heart, I thank the members of the center for the confidence they have shown in me this evening. This is a demonstration of the utmost confidence any member could receive these days from the Jabotinsky movement, a movement established, led, and shaped by Prime Minister Menahem Begin. [applause and shouts "Long Live Menahem Begin"]

This evening we send our love to Prime Minister Menahem Begin [applause]. I regard the job entrusted to me this evening as a temporary trust, one which I would gladly — with a happy heart, and very readily — return at any moment to Prime Minister Begin, whenever he should so wish. [applause]

Friends, from the bottom of my heart I thank my friend Minister David Levi [applause] for the friendship, the graciousness, and

the nobility he has expressed over the last few days, as well as for the great contribution he has made to this event — and for the respectable, friendly, and amicable way in which a deep friendship between myself and David Levi was established and fortified. [applause]

Friends, time is short and there is much to do. Tomorrow morning we must sit down and hold meetings in order to reestablish the government, which must resign as a result of the resignation the prime minister has decided upon. We must reestablish this Cabinet and pursue its action — a glorious and blessed action, which will be remembered in the annals of the governments of Israel. This Cabinet, headed by Menahem Begin, fortified and reinforced the security of the State of Israel, made peace with the great neighbor to the south, and eliminated the danger of war in the south for many years. This Cabinet liquidated the danger of the nuclear threat from the east. This Cabinet defeated the hostile organization which jeopardized Israel's existence, and demolished its strongholds and infrastructure in Beirut and Lebanon. [applause]

This Cabinet founded and expanded Israel's political ties throughout the world, and in all continents of the world. This Cabinet broadened the Jewish settlement in Eretz Yisra'el, erased the green border — the green line — and set up a glorious long line of Jewish settlements in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza, as well as in the Galilee and the 'Arava. May they increase. [applause]

This Cabinet took enormous action in order to bring light and more justice to the districts inhabited by the poorer state in Israel, and to create a new society in a short period of time. This Cabinet took action to create a happier society, with greater equal opportunities — a progressive and advanced society which has added much to Israel's strength.

We must renew this Cabinet within the very next few days with the help of our partners in the Likud, and with the aid of our partners in the coalition which was established, set up, and led by Menahem Begin. [applause] We must, in the next few days —when we are faced with huge challenges in all fields of the country — bring peace to Israel along all its borders in the next year, and in the coming years. [applause] We must create a deterrent force which no enemy would dare touch; and a healthy society, and a sound economy. We must face these challenges united, as one body, with joint efforts of both the movement itself, the Likud in its entirety, and all parts of the nation.

At present we are in the month of Elul, the month of repentance and the settling of accounts. We urge the entire people of Israel to do their own soul-searching. Rise above grudges, jealousies,and hatred. Increase and tighten the national unity — the Jewish unity — and elevate and extoll the love of Israel. [applause] We urge the establishment of a joint front comprising all the people of Israel in the State of Israel, and in all the Israeli diasporas for the sake of setting up a strong, mighty country, and for the redemption of all the people of Israel, for a mass aliyah from all the parts of the world, [applause] from the distressed as well as from the wealthy countries. [applause]

Friends, in a few days we will celebrate the New Year. A new year will dawn on Israel. On this advent, we are sending our deep and hearty wishes to all the people of Israel, to the Jabotinsky movement, and to the prime minister [applause]. God willing, may the next year coming upon us be a year of peace, a year of victories, a year of successes. Thank you. [applause]

Discusses Plans, Coalition

TA020650 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0605 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Correspondent Yinon Shenqar's interview with Likud candidate for Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir a few moments after he arrived at his house after the Herut center election — recorded]

[Excerpts][Shenqar] At 0320, the official car of Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir arrived at his house in Jerusalem. The policemen and security men who from now on will be assigned to the Herut candidate for prime minister were already waiting there. Shamir and his wife Shulamit left the car smiling. Inside, the telephones are already ringing nonstop.

[Shenqar] Yitzhaq Shamir, tired after a tense and active day, is ready to answer a few questions. Mr Minister, how does one feel now?

[Shamir] Well, first of all I am tired. Tired, but still thinking of what to do tomorrow. Tomorrow will be a full workday. There are many problems. At 0800, there is a meeting with the Likud parties' representatives, Knesset members, and the ministers. Afterwards there are meetings with all coalition partners. Probably before all that I will meet with Prime Minister Begin.

[Shenqar] How do you explain your election?

[Shamir] Most of the work was done in the field, in various places in the country. I know that people worked in many places — in Jerusalem, in Haifa, in all the small towns. And, in fact, we did not have a machine. The organization wing of the Herut movement worked for the other candidate. They have a permanent machine.

[Shenqar] What about the main problem of re-forming the coalition?

[Shamir] There were problems in the coalition before the announcement of the prime minister's resignation. I hope that these problems will not surface again. However, whenever you have to form a new coalition, even when the basic policies exist, even when there is a certain composition, the fact of having to form it anew opens the possibility for various demands.

[Shenqar] The influence of Prime Minister Menahem Begin on the new government, Yitzhaq Shamir says, will probably be significant. I will be glad to have his advice if he will agree to give it to me, says Shamir. And as for the coalition agreement, Yitzhaq Shamir says:

[Shamir] There are no special reasons to change it. Nothing happened that will make this necessary. And I sincerely hope that the position of the coalition factions will be similar to ours. After

all, they are interested in maintaining the government.

[Shenqar] Will the distribution of the portfolios remain the same?

[Shamir] I have not thought about that yet. I think that the immediate aim is to reach an agreement among all coalition members to form a government and to form a new coalition — that is, to continue the coalition as it is, and after I receive the appointment from the president then I will begin forming the government. [sentence as heard]

[Shenqar] As for the continuation of Sharon's duties in the government, Shamir says that they did not form any agreements.

[Shamir] It is true that Sharon supported me in this confrontation in the Herut center, but this was not based on any arrangement or in return for anything.

Views Lebanon, New Government

TA020822 Tel Aviv Ma'ariv in Hebrew 2 Sep 83 pp 1,11

[Report by politicall correspondent Ilan Kfir]

[Excerpts] "My first goal as prime minister will be the achievement of a settlement in Lebanon, which will guarantee peace for the northern settlements and the return of the IDF. The situation in Lebanon is grave, and this morning already I will handle the Lebanese issue, which is the most urgent and burning one." This was stated by Yitzhaq Shamir, the Likud's candidate for prime minister in a special interview he granted *Ma'ariv* early this morning.

When asked whether he had set a target date for the establishment of a new government in view of the possibility of unexpected coalition difficulties, Yitzhaq Shamir said: "I cannot set any date. This morning at 0800, I will hold an initial meeting with the Likud ministers and with the coalition factions, and only later will I know exactly where we stand."

Mr Shamir said that at this stage he is not prepared to talk about portfolios, but emphasized that Deputy Prime Minister and Housing Minister David Levi, his rival in the competition for the prime minister's post, will have a senior position.

In interviews he granted to the press before the election, Shamir said that Ari'el Sharon is a candidate for important duties in his government.

David Levi Comments on Shamir Election

TA012355 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2345 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Speech by Deputy Prime Minister and Housing and Construction Minister David Levi upon the election of Yitzhaq Shamir as the Herut candidate for prime minister, at the Ohel Shem Hall in Tel Aviv — live]

[Text] Mr Chairman, members of the Herut center:

Today we experienced a wonderful democratic process [applause]. It added pride to our movement. It is certainly a model and an example on the Israeli political map. We convened today in order to make a democratic decision by the elected and authoritative institution of the Herut Movement: the center. We fulfilled that with dignity, by closing our ranks in a good atmosphere and with friendliness, which must remain unchanged and continue, because there lies our strength and our uniqueness. [applause]

The very fact of the race shows that the Herut movement has candidates capable of assuming the great responsibility of running the state's affairs at a very difficult time for all of us, when our leader and spiritual mentor, the prime minister [applause, the crowd chants: "Begin, Begin"] decided to quit, and all our efforts for days and hours to persuade him to continue in his post were to no avail. We had to see to it that the movement he led for years — during difficult periods when many people lost hope. In those days his leadership, personality, adherence to principles, his leadership in front of the camp, always with dignity in the face of attacks and obstacles, gave hope to all of us and brought us to this day, to the day we changed power in the country.

To Menahem Begin: What happened here today certainly makes him deeply proud. From this podium, we send him warm and loyal blessings. He will always be the unquestioned leader of the Herut movement. [applause]

Dear friends, the path and the idea must go on. It is our duty to see that this path finds expression in continuity, and action in all the spheres we dealt with and in which we made achievements. The man elected tonight — my friend and colleague Yitzhaq Shamir — [applause] will have to lead the Cabinet — which I have no doubt will be established — the movement, the Likud, and the entire government toward the accomplishment of those goals we worked with. Together we will do our best to help him, because the responsibility lies on all of us, and one must know what is not only expected by the movement, but also by the people.

Action should not stop in those spheres. Action should be taken, first and foremost, to unite and consolidate the people, to remove the divisions among the people and the sects, to eliminate divisiveness, and to search in all ways and with all our strength for those things that unite us, and then strengthen them because therein lies our power. We must go ahead in those social spheres with deeds, personal examples, and continuous efforts to bring about our unity as a people, because these days we are witnessing a polarization — not between the sects, God forbid — but between points of view. This polarization will deepen, and this is the danger we must face. We must remember that our strength as a small nation lies in our unity as a people, in the basic and sacred things of our existence.

We have walked a long way. We have had to cope with difficult problems. We have accomplished great enterprises in the national and social spheres: we are settling in Eretz Yisra'el, and building it to be pretty throughout its districts. We will continue this immense Zionist enterprise more strongly [applause]. We dealt with the problem of eliminating poverty in Israel. We never talked about equality, because there is no such

a thing — there is no equal society on the face of earth. We talked about removing all those feelings of alienation which haunted many people in our society, and about giving new hope by creating a united people in their country, and a just society that promises an equal starting point for everybody. That was the dream, and that is the beginning of reality today. We will continue to act in this direction. The rehabilitation of the slums, which is in its own way a huge enterprise, must continue. We will do our best to restore work values to the people of Israel, because only if we regain and return to them, live from the fruit of our labor, and give a push to our developing economy will we be able to live from the fruit of our labor. [as heard]

In these spheres, and by strengthening ties with the Jewish people in the diaspora, will we raise within them the motivation to emigrate to Israel and take part in building the Zionist enterprise — which no generation before this one ever lived to see, but merely dreamed about and longed for, whereas we have lived to see it.

Let us know to keep the big things we have. Let us learn to listen to each other with patience and tolerance. Let us learn to take action to strengthen the weak links in our midst, and strengthen our constructive and creative efforts, because that is our path and there lies our future. These tests and continuous searches for a common language, which will also bridge differences of opinion and points of view in these vital spheres — it is our duty to act and also to succeed.

Dear friends, this evening I tell my friend Yitzhaq: Just as I wished you luck, let us give each other a handshake and march forward for the sake of the people of Israel and the movement. [applause, the crowd chants: "David, David"]

Further Comments From Levi

TA020800 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] I saw it as my duty to compete, says Deputy Prime Minister David Levi, and the contest showed that the power of all the Herut ministers who opposed me is not great. I did not make any deal with anybody, but despite it all I will help Yitzhaq Shamir as much as needed. In a talk early this morning with our correspondent Arye Golan, David Levi referred to the organizing of the Herut ministers against him.

[Begin recording] [Levi] Anybody is free to form a front or fronts, and this does not deter me from doing what I have to do or what I felt I should do. I stood up for my beliefs. I did what I did and it was an honor.

[Golan] How will you continue to work with those ministers in the government now?

[Levi] How will I work? I will work the same as I always have. However, they will have a problem: how they will work with me.

[Golan] Why will they have a problem?

[Levi] Hah, if everybody unites against the one who — how do you say it — stands alone, then they have a problem, because, if this is the result, then their power, if you divide it by the number of camps, is not strong.

[Golan] Why do you think they united against you in such way?

[Levi] I do not have any opinion, because this was their decision. This of course did not deter me. I was not part of any deal. I said in advance that there will be no deal. I have no price. We will have clean elections, according to my view. I did this and I am proud.

[Golan] Do you think it would have been easier for you to form a coalition than Shamir?

[Levi] No, I cannot answer this question. I will help him to form a coalition and continue the government.

[Golan] Will you take part in all the efforts he will make to bring the partners back to the fold?

[Levi] Certainly. [end recording]

Reaction To Shamir Selection Reported

NRP Leader Burg Comments

TA020730 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Telephone interview with Interior Minister Yosef Burg by Yosi Qoren]

[Text] [Qoren] Dr Yosef Burg, is it possible, in your opinion this morning, to form, or to decide upon a similar government to that working under Menahem Begin?

[Burg] In my opinion, it is not only possible but necessary, and right away — on the basis of the agreed upon policies, on the basis of the agreed upon coalition agreement, on the basis of the present personal combination. Any change, any removal of just one nut from the pile, and everything will collapse. And this is the danger now.

I think that it is preferable and advisable to spare the country additional shocks because Mr Begin's resignation is enough of a shock. And if we, today, decide to continue, then Mr Begin can tell the president he is resigning, but that there is a majority. Then the president will face an interesting choice: whether to give [the job of forming the Cabinet] to the strongest Knesset faction or to the prime minister, who is about to leave but announces that there is a majority to continue.

[Qoren] Dr Burg, you were not in the country in the last few days. However, from your many years experience in the government and in forming coalitions, as you see it, will the reactions by the Liberals; by the five Knesset members, including the Knesset speaker, who support a national unity government; and the talks between the National Religious Party [NRP] and TAMI crack and injure the coalition?

[Burg] There were no talks between the NRP and TAMI. Maybe some members talked to some other members. There is no other decision in the party but the one to continue according to present policy. Any change causes another change. One good turn deserves another, and vice versa as well.

[Qoren] Therefore you see the coalition, or at least the forming of the new government, remaining the same?

[Burg] I do not see it, but I want it. These are two different things. If this is not done today or on Sunday, there is doubt whether this will be done at all. I know of governments which were formed within hours or days, and I know of marathons of 60 and 70 days. Neither the Israeli society nor the economy needs this. If anybody wants to topple the government then there are probably many excuses to do it. Surely there is criticism — when is there not?

[Qoren] Dr Burg, thank you very much.

Alignment's Bar-Lev Comments

TA020038 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0025 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Telephone interview with Labor Party Secretary General Hayim Bar-Lev by Shalom Qital, in the Jerusalem studio]

[Text] [Qital] Is there any basis for establishing a national unity government, Mr Bar-Lev?

[Bar-Lev] We believe that the question is not only what kind of government, but also what kind of policy is involved. We, as the largest Knesset faction, think that Israel needs a different policy and a new government — on the broadest possible basis. But certainly we need a policy different from the one which we have seen now for 6 years. If this policy continues for another few years, I think we will appear the same way not only in Lebanon and in the economy, but we will also see the same things in the basic, fundamental issues pertaining to Israel.

[Qital] Do you, Mr Bar-Lev, think that the matter of distribution of portfolios could conceivably solve some of the problems?

[Bar-Lev] I am telling you: It is not a matter of portfolios, it is a question of different policy. On the basis of the existing policy, we cannot envision that path as the one that could guide Israel and lead it anywhere. We have a different way, and if we can, we will establish a coalition that will be the broadest possible, but on the basis of a different path — our way.

[Qital] Following this evening's results, and in light of what we have heard from coalition representatives, do you think the Labor Party stands a chance in the present Knesset of setting up a government?

[Bar-Lev] It certainly has a chance. The question is how great a chance.

[Qital] Well, how great is that chance?

[Bar-Lev] This will be determined, I believe, in the not too distant future.

Sharon Reacts to Election

TA020829 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Minister Ari'el Sharon does not exclude the possibility of receiving a post in Yitzhaq Shamir's government. In a talk with our correspondent Shalom Oren, Sharon said that he is satisfied with the results, and although he expressed his public support for Shamir, he thinks both candidates were excellent.

[Begin recording] [Sharon] I am certainly satisfied with the results. There was no secret about which candidate I supported. I think that both were excellent candidates. I believe that the most important thing at this moment is to form a government in order to prevent the Alignment, by manipulations and political intrigues, from forming a government. Most important, however, is to form a government as soon as possible. I believe Yitzhaq Shamir has a reasonable chance of doing so.

[Oren] What sort of post do you see for yourself in the next government?

[Sharon] In Israel, it is the custom for the prime minister to decide on the posts. This is his prerogative. And after he decides — this is how it was in the past — it is brought to the center [Herut center]. The center votes and confirms this. [end recording]

Begin Sends Reagan Reply on Druze Situation

TA020744 Tel Aviv Ha'aretz in Hebrew 2 Sep 83 p 1

[Report by political correspondent 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Excerpt] In the message of reply sent to President Reagan, Prime Minister Menahem Begin announced that if a reconciliatory agreement is not achieved with the Druze, the transfer of territory to the hands of the Lebanese Army will involve a battle with the Druze and "we do not want to be involved in this." Begin said that Israel decided to postpone the redeployment out of consideration for the President's message, adding that the IDF is still prepared to hand over its positions to the Lebanese Army. Begin noted in his message of reply that he drew encouragement from envoy McFarlane's report about the contacts for the achievement of a settlement between the Druze and the Christians. The prime minister concluded his message with an expression of condolences to the U.S. President over the death of the two U.S. Marines.

Sources Assess Junblatt, Beirut Situation

TA011741 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1710 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Report by military correspondent Shmu'el Tal]

[Text] Druze leader Junblatt's declaration of war against Leb-

anese President Al-Jumayyil surprised no one in the defense establishment. It is now clear beyond the shadow of a doubt that the Syrians, who are bombarding the Marines in Beirut, are directing their artillery fire — as well as the shots fired by the Druze from territory under their control — at the multinational force soldiers in an effort to kill them, and possibly prompt the force to leave the city.

The Americans' power in Beirut is not great, and it does not look like the U.S. public will allow the Marines' unit to receive manpower reinforcements. Also, the casualties incurred might threaten their limited presence in the city. If the Marines leave, Robert McFarlane's peacemaking efforts will fail, and the Americans will find themselves outside Lebanon.

This is precisely the scenario the Syrians are interested in, as is the Soviet Union which supports them. It is no wonder, therefore, that the Americans have pleaded ['atru] with Israel not to leave the Ash-Shuf, and have even received two extensions.

Observers in Jerusalem have said that this is not just a grace period intended to obtain quiet, but also a time-out for the U.S. presence in Lebanon. In light of this, these observers have leveled criticism at Israel's readiness to conduct negotiations and talks with Junblatt, in view of the fact that his declaration of war against Al-Jumayyil today clearly indicates that he is a puppet in the hands of Syrian and Soviet policy.

Security sources, who confirmed today that the fire directed at Beirut comes from the area controlled by the Syrians, have nevertheless added that the criticism of the plot against Al-Jumayyil is like being clever after the deed has been done. Israel has not formed tighter ties with the Druze than it had before, nor has it severed its ties with the Christians, the sources added. Israel must observe neutrality, and is not leaving the entire Middle East, only the Ash-Shuf area. It will still have to maintain talks with both the Christians and Druze in the future.

Lebanese Army Analyzed

TA011615 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text]Senior Israeli military sources have said that the Lebanese Army, which has taken over a large part of West Beirut, will now try to take control of the city's southern disticts as well, the parts where some 300,000 Shi'ites reside.

These sources have assessed that the Lebanese Army will not be able to take over the southern neighborhoods. They said that because of the fighting in the western part of the city, the Lebanese Army will not be able to go up into the Ash-Shuf mountains when the IDF withdraws from that region. The brigades that fought in the western parts of Beirut were designated to deploy in the Ash-Shuf mountain area.

Our Arab affairs correspondent Aharon Barne'a reports from those sources that they have confirmed that the Druze massacred people in the Christian village of (Bamaryam) in the Al-Matn mountains. Some 30 people are reported to have been slaughtered.

Acting Egyptian Ambassador Interviewed on Ties

TA251438 Tel Aviv Yoman Hashavu'a in Hebrew 26 Aug 83 p 13

[Rafi Hason interview "This Week" with acting Egyptian Ambassador to Israel Muhammad 'Abd al-'Aziz Basyuni: "Egypt Will Only Send Its Ambassador Back to Israel When All the Settlements Are Removed" — place not given]

[Text] "Ambassador Murtada did not leave Israel. The ambassador only went to Egypt for consultations. Egypt is only prepared to send its ambassador back to Israel if the IDF withdraws from Lebanon and all Jewish settlements are removed from Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza District." This was disclosed by the Acting Egyptian ambassador to Israel, Muhammad 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Ali Basyuni in an exclusive interview he granted this week to *Yoman Hashavu'a*.

For more than 3 years [timeframe as published], ever since he arrived in Israel, Basyuni has been the acting Egyptian ambassador to Israel. Our conversation, held in Arabic, was friendly:

Yoman Hashavu'a: People in Israel feel that relations between Egypt and Israel have cooled down, and after we fulfilled our part of the agreement and returned the Sinai, you retreated from fulfilling your share.

Basyuni: "What you are saying is really not true. There are — and I emphasize this — very good relations now between Israel and Egypt. The very fact that there are now embassies both in Egypt and Israel, and Israel's El-Al planes and Egyptian planes land in Israel and Egypt proves that there are relations between the two countries. As for me, I have many friends in Israel. It is true — and I will not deny it — that the Lebanon war did affect the relations between the two countries. When Israel annexed the Golan Heights, Egypt kept quiet. When you legislated the Jerusalem Bill, we kept quiet. When you destroyed the nuclear reactor in Iraq, we also kept quiet. Then Israel began the Lebanon war, and Egypt was unable to keep quiet any more. I have said — and I am prepared to say it today, too — Egypt cannot agree to Israel taking over control of an Arab country."

Yoman Hashavu'a: You know, however, that Israel is in Lebanon because the Syrians refuse to leave it, and Israel has announced that it is prepared to leave Lebanon tomorrow on the condition that Syria also leaves.

Basyuni: "What do you mean: 'Israel has announced?' Israel must not say that. In my opinion, Israel must withdraw today, not to the Al-'Awwali line, but from all of Lebanon. What business is it of yours whether Syria withdraws from Lebanon? Syria has permission to stay in Lebanon, and the Government of Lebanon and the Arab League have approved the Syrian presence there. Israel, however, has no business in Lebanon, and so it must withdraw at once."

Yoman Hashavu'a: Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has said that Egypt is violating the agreement with Israel by virtue of the fact that it has recalled its ambassador to Cairo. How do you react to those remarks?

Basyuni: "Yes, I heard the foreign minister's remarks. Egypt, however, has not violated any agreement with Israel. The Egyptian Embassy in Tel Aviv has permanent contacts with Foreign Minister Shamir's office. Our embassy has ties with Israel and there is also diplomatic representation. The same applies to the Israeli Embassy in Egypt. The two embassies continue to grant visas, as in the past. Israeli tourists visit Egypt and Egyptians visit Israel. So why do you constantly complain that Egypt is violating the agreement? It is quite the contrary."

Yoman Hashavu'a: Why is the Egyptian press continuing its unfair attacks against the Government of Israel?

Basyuni: "There is a free press in Egypt. In addition to this, recently no article against Israel has been published. And since you are asking, then why do you, the Israelis, constantly attack Egypt? You in Israel attack Egypt all the time and speak about it unpleasantly."

Yoman Hashavu'a: Why were the autonomy talks between Egypt and Israel stopped?

Basyuni: "You should ask the Israelis that question, not me. Egypt did not stop the talks — it is working to broaden the circle. We would like other Arab countries to join the talks with Israel. Of course it depends, however, only on you, the Israelis. If you learn how to talk with the Arab countries, I am confident — and I believe — that they, too, will recognize Israel. Egypt is aiming at the Arab countries, including Syria and the PLO, to recognize the State of Israel."

Yoman Hashavu'a: How, in your opinion, can the Palestinian problem be solved?

Basyuni: "East Jerusalem is an inseparable part of the territories conquered by Israel. Only after an arrangement is achieved with Israel with respect to Jerusalem, Judaea, Samaria,and Gaza will the Palestinians recognize Israel."

Yoman Hashavu'a: Why does Mubarak not visit Israel?

Basyuni: "The president of Egypt is determined to visit Israel. The visit cannot take place, however, while there are problems such as in Hebron, the Lebanon war, the settlements, and Tabah. When these problems are solved, President Mubarak will be able to visit Israel."

Yoman Hashavu'a: You mentioned Tabah. Where does this issue really stand these days?

Basyuni: "Egypt is not demanding any land that belongs to you, the Israelis. Tabah belongs to Egypt, not to Israel. You must not forget that Egypt has all the documents proving this. In my opinion, Israel must work to end this issue now."

Yoman Hashavu'a: What is your opinion of the Peace Now movement that is active in Israel?

Basyuni: (After some thought) "Egypt welcomes anybody in Israel that makes a contribution to the achievement of the much desired peace in the Middle East. Any movement that contributes to the achievement of peace will be welcomed."

ALGERIA

Upper Voltan Minister Arrives With Sankara Message

LD011932 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Upper Voltan Foreign Minister Arba Diallo arrived in Algiers this evening with a message from Upper Voltan President Thomas Sankara to President Chadli Benjedid. He was welcomed at the airport by Information Minister Boualem Bessaiah.

LIBYA

Ceremonies Mark Anniversary of Al-Fatih Revolution

Speech by Al-Qadhdhafi

LD012045 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1902 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Speech by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of Libyan revolution, in Tripoli on 1 September at celebration parade marking 14th anniversary of Great Al-Fatih Revolution — live]

[Excerpts] In the name of God. On this memorable day, this great historical day, 1 September, we greet the Free Unionist Officers and the valiant troops who brought about the revolution, the revolution of the troops who in 1969 that overthrew the reactionary monarchy and the colonial bases and liberated Libyan territory from reaction and colonialism. [crowd chants slogans] Greetings to the Free Unionist Officers and greetings to the brave troops who created the revolution on 1 September 1969.

From the land of the soldiers revolution under the command of the Free Unionist Officers, the shackles of the masses have been smashed and the free masses surged forward after the Swara speech to undermine the obsolete monarchist, reactionary society and to build the Jamahiry society founded on the power of the people by means of popular congresses and popular committees. The credit — all the credit — for these bewildering historical changes on Libyan territory, which have become a world phenomenon and which laid the foundation stone of the era of the masses, belongs to the courage of the Free Unionist Officers and their valiant soldiers [words indistinct].

On this day we greet the fraternal and friendly delegations which came from all over the world to share with the Libyan people their celebration of the 14th anniversary of the Great At-Fatih Revolution. At the forefront of the fraternal and friendly delegations we greet our Brother Khouna Ould Haydala, president of the Mauritanian Republic. We greet the guests who have come from friendly states, from the Soviet Union and from the socialist community. I have said that there is a list of fraternal guests from the Arab countries participating with you today in this eternal anniversary. At the forefront of these Arab delegations is our Brother Ould Haydala, and the African guests with our friend Ratsiraka at their head, the guests of the socialist community with the Soviet Union at their head. [applause] We also greet in particular the delegations of the Palestinian people, led by the chairman of the PNC. [crowd chants slogans about Palestine]

Also taking part with us in this tribute to the great 1 September are African youth, thousands of youths from Africa [applause] who decided that their youth festival, their great African festival on Libyan territory, coincides with the Great Al-Fatih Revolution anniversary, so that thousands of youths from Africa could participate in the tribute to the great 1 September with the Libyan people. [applause] If this means anything, it means that the Libyan people enjoy wide support in the African Continent and in other world continents. The fact that thousands of African youths are present today in Libyan territory is sufficient support and backing for the Libyan people from the active force in Africa, the force of the future in Africa. It is the youth of Africa who will build the future of Africa and draw up the map of Africa. They stand today in Libya in support of the Libyan people. [applause]

Free brothers, today, seen and heard by the fraternal Arab peoples, especially those at our borders, we feel joy and happiness and we celebrate freedom day, the day of emancipation of the popular masses, the day of liberation of the Libyan land from reaction and colonialism, the day of the building of socialism and the power of the people, the construction of the new Jamahiry society. While we are celebrating at the Green Sqaure in Tripoli, in the Jamahiriyah, we bitterly regret, brothers, that darkness should once again engulf dear Egypt. Today Egypt is subjugated by the invading American imperialist crusading forces which desecrate its land, desecrate the tomb of 'Abd an-Nasir. The American forces today tear up the flags of 'Abd an-Nasir. They desecrate the Arab land of Egypt, which must be liberated, brothers. [applause and slogans]

Brothers, we feel that our freedom is incomplete and that our existence is threatened and our dignity humiliated. We are an inseparable part of the Arab people from the ocean to the Gulf.

The battle, brothers, has not ended. What has been liberated is but one of the struggle posts; only one part of the occupied homeland has been cleansed. Freedom on the Libyan land is threatened unless Arab freedom and that of the Arab homeland triumph.

The battle between us and colonialism, brothers, has not ended. Before us lie sacrifices; before us lie pan-Arab responsibilities that we have to shoulder with patience, sacrifice, and courage. This is not an act of volunteering; it is self-defense. When the Palestinian people lost their freedom and their land, the Arab nation began to suffer, and it has continued to suffer until now and will continue to suffer from colonialism which usurped Palestine.

The tragedy did not stop with the Palestinian people who were made homeless in 1948; the occupation did not stop at the borders of Palestine and [word indistinct] in 1948. Colonialism which occupied Palestine has now spread the area of its occupation; it occupied Lebanon and it occupied Egypt and imposed capitulation on them. It is now gathering its strength to destroy and tear up Syria and then to proceed across Syria to the Arab east and across Egypt to the Arab Maghreb, to destroy the Arab existence and replace it with an alien Zionist empire.

Egypt's surrender harmed Arab confrontation and weakened the ability of the Arab nation to confront the enemy.

Brothers, Egypt has committed the greatest historic sin against the Arab nation, and is still committing it, still practicing prostitution. As-Sadat, who sold Egypt and enabled Zionism to be established in Egypt and in Palestine, who announced in front of the world that "this is the land of Israel and this is the people of Israel," denied Palestine and the Palestinian people. This crime was not confined only to As-Sadat, who was doomed and went to hell. It was not confined only to Egypt, which surrendered and is humiliated. It has hit the entire Arab nation. Egypt, even after the death of As-Sadat, is still practicing prostitution, and is still practicing national adultery against the Arab nation.

Brothers, we say this today for the Egyptian Army on the Libyan borders to hear and for the Egyptian people to hear. Egypt has committed the greatest sin: Egypt has betrayed the Arab nation. The Egyptian people might get upset when they hear me say that Egypt has committed political and national adultery and is prostituting itself against the Arab nation. But we say to the Egyptian people that if they do not want Egypt to be described with these mean words and dirty characteristics, they must save Egypt from the regime of Husni Mubarak, from the gang of Husni Mubarak, the gang of Arab [word indistinct]. Egypt must revolt and break [words indistinct] and burn the land under the feet of the invading imperialist American forces which are now stampeding across the land of Egypt.

At the hands of the new fascists who made Egypt into an Arab El Salvador, great Egypt is now a shooting gallery for the American forces. American B-52 bombers, with their eight engines, come from their bases in America to drop bombs on Egyptian land, then they go back. Egypt as a whole is made into a shooting gallery, similar to the base of [word indistinct], relative to the (Mallaha) base at that time. Egypt as a whole has become a shooting gallery for American forces. What greater insult can there be for Egypt? American aircraft come from their bases in America to drop their bombs on Egyptian land, then they go back. This is a restoration of American prestige — the Americans, for whom 'Abd an-Nasir was a fierce enemy who made them timid and who prevented them from filling the vacuum in the Arab world. 'Abd an-Nasir said Arab nationalism should fill the vacuum, Arab unity should fill he vaccum, Arab power should fill the vacuum. We will continue to use the slogans of 'Abd an-Nasir, because we believe that the Arab unity should fill the vacuum, that Arab nationalism should fill the vacuum, that Arab power should fill the vacuum.

But now they complain about 'Abd an-Nasir. When they bring their aircraft to drop their bombs on Egyptian land, this is a restoration of the prestige of American imperialism. It wants to hit and destroy the land from which 'Abd an-Nasir arose. This is what the Americans do. The fascist military gang which has made Egypt into an Arab El Salvador must listen to these words. These villians who felt no shame after transforming Egypt into a company for exploitation, a market for exploitation by imperialism, also transformed it into a military base. They insulted the Egyptian people and the Arab land and transformed it into a shooting gallery for American forces.

At this moment, thousands of soldiers from America are pouring into Egypt. America has become too small and the American forces cannot find anywhere for their maneuvers except the land of Egypt and the land of Sudan, which has a tail for a leader, a tail such as that idiot who is ruling Khartoum. He is forging the wills of 20 million Arabs in Sudan. He is harming Sudan and its history and is delaying the march of 20 million Arabs from participating in the self-determination of the Arab nation.

We address our words to the Egyptian Army, the Sudanese Army, to the Egyptian people and the Sudanese people. This is because it is imperative, brothers, to liberate Egypt and Sudan in order to rescue the Arab nation. The liberation of Egypt and Sudan constitutes the basic historic prerequisite for the resumption of the unionist and liberation tide in the Arab homeland.

When the United States puts its military and economic weight behind the greedy monopolist exploitation in Egypt and Sudan, it seeks to break the backbone of the Arab homeland and the Arab nation, to weaken them, and to build a wall between the unionist tide in Libya and the rest of the Arab homeland and the Arab east,and in particular in Egypt and Sudan. The United States is well aware of the fact that Libya could not occupy Egypt with its armed forces, nor could Libya invade Sudan. From the human and geographical point of view, and judging by all measures, the United States is aware that Libyan forces could not invade Sudan. With regard to what happened in 1977 or any other year and which was regarded a Libyan invasion, the United States knows and the agents of the United States know that there was no Libyan invasion. (?It was), in fact, the revolution of Al-Ansari and the unionists inside Sudan. They occupied Khartoum for 2 days. There was no Libyan among them. They stood trial and there were mass executions.

The popular revolution must find its way to Egypt and to Sudan and to the rest of the world. But when there is a revolution, the fascist regimes which are agents of the United States and which have surrendered Sudan and Egypt totally to the United States have to be protected. It is for this reason that the U.S. forces came to occupy Egypt and Sudan.

These forces, brothers, are not far from our borders today. They believe that our voice will be quieted. But, brothers, we are not afraid of any force. We have the right to live on our land with worthiness and with high moral spirit. We are prepared for martyrdom; no one can stop us from martyrdom or from living in freedom.

As for the United States, we say to the people's conferences and to the people's committees — the movement of the revolutionary committees knows and is aware of this by reason of the fact that it is a revolutionary movement — that to come to an understanding with the United States is hopeless, to make peace with the United States is hopeless. It is power mad; it does not accept anyone except those who submit to it and who declare that they are slaves and the United States is the lord. We say: raspberries to the United States! We worship only God; we bow only to God; it was God who created us, not the United States.

The United States wants Libya to be like Egypt — a target practice field where U.S. rubbish and [word indistinct] are dumped. This land is sacred and was watered by our fathers and grandfathers. This land cannot become an American trashcan. The American forces cannot tread on Libyan land unless they first tread on our bodies.

With regard to the United States, I tell you brothers that we have used as mediators everyone possible in the states of the world, both Arab and foreign, to come to an understanding with the United States so that it will respect the independence of the Libyan people and their basic historic choices, and also their sovereignty over their land and water. We declare, brothers, that all these mediations failed and were smashed on the rock of U.S. arrogance. The United States wants us to be its slaves — it wants Libya to turn into a satellite. The United States wants us to renounce the sacrifices of our fathers and forefathers who made huge sacrifices for the sake of pride and dignity. It wants us to renounce these sacrifices and sell our freedom just as Egypt and Sudan did. Libya's new and rising generations are awaiting the U.S. 6th Fleet if it enters the Gulf of Sidra.

There is a new Dien Bien Phu waiting for the 6th Fleet if it approaches the Gulf of Sidra. The Gulf of Sidra is an indivisible part of Libyan territory, and all the Libyan people must be prepared to die in the Gulf of Sidra. [applause and slogans] American conceit and American arrogance will be smashed at the entrance to the Gulf of Sidra. We do not have the ambition of invading and occupying America because it is a superpower and we are a small state, like a small piece of paper in comparison with the American forces. The fact is that we are a part of a whole — the divided, mutilated Arab world which will have no dignity or prestige on earth other than that of Arab unity from the ocean to the Gulf.

But, brothers, we do not aspire to match the huge American forces, nor do we aspire to invading America. But we declare that we are prepared to die in direct combat with America in the Gulf of Sidra or in any part of our territory and territorial waters. This is our right on earth and under the sun.

It is a fact that little Vietnam defeated big America. Vietnam and Dien Bien Phu are remembered by history. It is not the first time that American arrogance was smashed against Libyan shores. America waged an open, direct, and unjust war against the Libyan people from 1800 until it ended with the capture of the American ship *Philadephia* in 1805. Then America was assured that terror was impossible against the Libyan people, that threatening the Libyan people with force could not force them into submission. We forced America to pay a levy in the Mediterranean, and, brothers, we have exercised our sovereignty over the Gulf of Sidra from ages past.

America does not recognize law. It engages in terror and in the politics of force. It practices the policy of taming peoples and rulers so that they submit to America. It wants to be a god. For this reason, brothers, the first link between the Iranian revolution and the Al-Fatih Revolution was its declaration that America is the great satan on Earth. Yes indeed, America is the great satan on Earth. If only for this reason we enter into a strategic alliance with the Islamic Revoluution in Iran. [applause and slogans] If only for this principle adopted by the Iranian revolution we must enter into a historic alliance with the Islamic Revolution in Iran in order to combat the great satan which settles only either for subjugation or war.

When we ally ourselves with revolution in Latin America, and particularly Central America, we are defending ourselves. This satan must be clipped and we must take war to the American borders just as America is taking threats to the Gulf of Sidra and to the Tibesti Mountains.

Let the world see this blatant injustice! America claims that its security and interests lie in the Tibesti Mountains while denying Libya's security and interests at its own borders. It claims it has a right to the Gulf of Sidra while denying that Libya has a right to the Gulf of Sidra! It is impossible to come to terms with such a state, with such a policy and such a doctrine, either amicably or diplomatically. It is not possible to have any dialogue with America: It would be a dialogue of the deaf.

We do not accept American logic, and America refuses to let us live in freedom; thus it is a dialogue between the deaf. Therefore, the door of dialogue with America is closed. [Words indistinct] and there is nothing before the Libyan people except to be prepared to die and to sacrifice. American might will not intimidate us, however small our size. Many a small state has stood before the march of big invaders, and the wheel of time has turned and the princes, the fascists, and the Nazis have been destroyed; and the peoples have triumphed.

O brothers, I saw in the city of Warsaw, in Poland, a film on World War II when the arrogant Nazi forces, like the American forces of today, invaded little Poland. They stormed Warsaw — the capital of Poland. There was nothing left of Warsaw except a piece of marble with the word "Warsaw" written on it. This marble was the only thing that fell without breaking. As for Warsaw, it was completely destroyed. However, where is nazism today? It collapsed and disappeared and the little people triumphed. Today Poland as a power ranks 15th in the world, economically and politically. The Polish people offered great sacrifices but they triumphed at the end. The present generation is living in happiness. They commemorate their victory over nazism.

Many small people have been invaded by empires, but in the end the peoples were triumphant, and this is natural. The darkness of the invading and tyranical empires was removed.

Last night, brothers, 10,000 crusading soldiers — Phalangist, French, and American — swept Islamic Beirut. Where are the Muslims inside and outside the Arab homeland? Where are those who claim to be Muslims but only pretend to be Muslims? They must go to Lebanon to fight against the new crusades.

Today, brothers, we are forced to defend ourselves as Muslims, because the foreigners have declared a new crusade against us. America is leading the new crusade. The Arab rulers who shake the hands — the filthy hands — of America are being deceived in a great historical act of deception. They deceive themselves and their peoples. They distort established facts.

The United States hates all Arabs. It hates Islam and the east. America is an oppressive crusader. Either this new crusade will be destroyed or our existence and independence, the Arab and Islamic homelands, and the Islamic east will be destroyed. This is the truth.

What is taking place in Beirut now is far from politics and economy. It is a crusade against the Islamic presence in Lebanon to make Lebanon become an isolationist Maronite crusade state, subservient to American imperialism and its forward base in the east — so-called Israel that was established on the remains of Palestine.

This, brothers, is what is taking place in Lebanon. If I had been a Christian Arab in Lebanon, I would have adopted Islam just to spite America, the Maronites, and the isolationists and to prove to them before history that I had severed relations with and divorced for good any contacts or ties that bind me as an Arab with those American crusades, those invaders, those mean people. It is now disgraceful for one to be an Arab Christian after the crusade declared in Lebanon yesterday, indeed, after the mask has fallen from the face of the Western interventionists in Lebanon. It has now been established that these interventions were only a cover for a new crusade.

Partition is coming to Egypt, to Syria, to Lebanon. The entire Arab homeland will be divided. Crusader statelets will be created in Egypt, Lebanon, and Syria.

Which Arab who is sincere to Arabism and to Arab nationalism can agree, after that, to be a Christian? This is because Christianity now has become a cover for the new crusade and for Zionism. Consequently, the religion which Christ brought (?is being used to serve Israel). [Words indistinct] the battle between them and us is one of existence: either they remain or we do.

Who is the fanatic now? Is it the Western countries or we, the Arabs? If we talk about or even practice our religion, they say we are religious fanatics, out of tune with the 20th century. But who is the fanatic now? Who is declaring a religious crusade against the Muslims?

In Chad and in Lebanon, there is an open crusade. What is taking place now in Chad is a crusade war against Islam. Let the world hear: Massacres are being carried out against the Muslims in Chad. What they want is to liquidate the Islamic presence in Chad and in the whole of Africa. The African countries with Muslim communities will witness new crusades, massacres, and acts of terror. Islam in Africa is threatened. It is facing a new crusade. Islam in the Arab east is also threatened because it is facing a new crusade.

But all this, brothers, in the Arab area will be in favor of the Iranian revolution because it will increase its weight and strengthen the alliance between us and it, for as long as the battle remains a crusade. As long as the battle is against America, we will be allies of Iran. As long as the war is a crusade, we will be allies of the Islamic Revolution. Any policy to the contrary would be foolish and traitorous. This concerns the countries on our borders and in which the American forces are establishing a presence [words indistinct].

Our military, naval, and air forces are prepared. If the 6th Fleet enters the Gulf of Sidra, it will have to face the full weight of the Libyan naval and air efforts, which will destroy the 6th Fleet. If any target on the Libyan mainland is hit...[chants prevent completion of sentence] If the battle is confined to the sea, the target will be the 6th Fleet. But if the battle spreads to the Libyan land, then in return Libya will deal blows to the European land, whereever our hands can reach, to strike at the rear bases on which the 6th Fleet relies.

Besides all this, besides these countries which have gone past the red light, such as Egypt, Sudan, and Lebanon, the very important thing is that I personally have the responsibility with regard to setting up revolutionary committees' [word indistinct] at home and abroad and build an international ideological green movement which heralds the era of the masses and the establishment of jamahiriyahs on the ruins of the republics. In addition, we have to deal with the legitimate Arab political facts that exist; we have to accept unity in any form, with any Arab regime which accepts the unionist banner.

After much toil and struggle in the Arab east and Arab Maghreb, I can say that I have felt that the Arabs, after Beirut, have come to realize the danger which I realized, that is, that their very own existence is in danger. After the burning and destruction of Lebanese towns; after the massacres of Sabra and Shatila; after the occupation of Palestine, Golan, and (?Gaza),the Arabs realize that this enemy shows mercy to no one.

Those who remained alive in Lebanon were those who welcomed the Israelis, capitulated to them, and declared allegence to them. Even the Maronites, had they resisted the Israelis, would have been crushed. The Israelis would have fought them as they fought the Palestinians, the Lebanese, the nationalists, and the rest of the Arabs. Therefore, the Arabs realized after Beirut that America is a real enemy who wants to enable Zionism to control the Arab homeland. Even the petroleum countries have realized that the oil will, in the end, submit to the Zionist power whenever America permit it and sees that it serves its interests.

America does not trust the Arab, whether Saudi, Libyan, Algerian, Kuwaiti, Syrian, or Egyptian. The Arab, wherever he is, is on America's blacklist. America trusts the Israelis and does not trust the Arabs. America knows that its interests in the Middle East and the Arab homeland cannot be secured unless they are handed over to Zionism, to the Zionists, to the Israelis. They would be certainly insecure if they were left in the hands of the Arabs, even if they were friends or even agents of America, because the agents will fall and be replaced by patriotic nationalists hostile to America, as has happened in Libya and other Arab countries and as has also happened in Iran and Ethiopia. Those who ruled Libya, Iran, and Ethiopia were agents of America. They disappeared overnight and America lost. Thus America does not trust the Arab, even if he is a reactionary.

Furthermore, the Arab is a traditional enemy of America and of Zionism. This is an historical hostility and it is eternal. Therefore, the Arabs realize that America will eventually hand over the region to the Israelis. In Saudi Arabia, Yemen, and the Arab Maghreb, they have come to feel as we feel that America, in the end, will hand over everything to the Israelis.

As for the death train, it will storm the Arabs country by country, house to house, man or woman, young or old, because Zionism wants to clear a space for 24 million Jews to be brought to the Arab homeland. Arabs, reactionary or not, must be forced out. The Arab human existence must be destroyed [words indistinct] the outcome of it on the future of the Arab nation [words indistinct] when it destroyed the Iraqi nuclear reactor in Baghdad.

America prevented Libyan students from studying space, aviation, and the atom. Why? It wants the Arabs to be backward. It is forbidden for the Arabs to learn these sciences. Notice American fanaticism and American reaction in preventing Libyan students from learning about aviation, space, and the atom for peaceful purposes. America has lost all credibility as an advanced (?country) living in the 20th century and has changed into [words indistinct] power that should be fought everywhere and to be an ally with whoever fights America. Therefore, the Arabs realize that the danger is inevitably coming to Morocco, Algeria, Mauritania, Tunisia, Syria, Iraq, and the Arabian Peninsula. All those Arabs realize that the danger is approaching. The Arabs are prepared to take any action that will bring some respect to the Arabs and to realize even the minimum level of expressing that this nation is one nation.

The feelings of danger have prompted the Arabs to rethink Arab unity. Now there is agreement between the Arab Maghreb countries to work seriously to build Arab Maghreb unity, provided it is a step on the road to comprehensive Arab unity from the ocean to the Gulf. And I call on the Gulf group to become unified and be a step on the road to Arab unity. This did not happen in Sudan and Egypt. A parliament was established named the Nile Valley Parliament in order to break the back of the Arab nation. We challenge them today to add the Arab to the name of the Nile Valley Parliament, because the Nile Valley Parliament means Egypt, Sudan, Uganda, Ethiopia, and any other African coutnry situated on the shores of the Nile valley.

This crusade idea hostile to Arab unity is very old. It was coined to link the Nile valley to Europe. It was defended by crusade Egyptian writers. They were rotten and outdated. This evil idea was resurrected anew and named the Nile Valley Parliament. We challenge them to declare unity between Egypt and Sudan.

We challenge them to declare unity between Egypt and Sudan, between the Egyptian and Sudanese people, on the basis of Arab nationalism and Arab unity. We strongly support and defend any step toward unity. There will be no (?dispute) between us and Sudan if unity between these two peoples is declared. But what is taking place is not Arab unity.

But the United States despises those who want to unite the Arab nation. It accuses us of terrorism. The sacred struggle of the Palestinian people is regarded as terrorism and subversion; The struggle for Arab unity is regarded by the United States as terrorism and subversion. This is why I told [words indistinct] we are fighting a sacred struggle for our existence and the United States says it is terrorism.

My mission is to promote Arab unity above all regimes. I accept unity with Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria, and Mauritania. The unity of the Arab Maghreb is a step toward Arab unity. I believe that the regime in Morocco is not concerned about this unity or unifying action, but it concerns the people of Morocco themselves.

We now ignore the various Arab regimes, but we test their ability to create a united Arab front or an Arab confederation to face the dangers. If these regimes cannot even establish an Arab unity or confederation, it means they have proclaimed their bankruptcy and inability, and it means they are inciting revolution against themselves. The strategic reserve for this exists — the revolutionary committees movement. If the present Arab regimes are unable to establish a realistic Arab unity which contains different regimes, which respects them, and respects their constitutions and their administrative, constitutional, and internal political affairs, if the Arab Maghreb and Arab regimes are unable to fulfill even this choice, it means these regimes are historically proclaiming their bankruptcy and inability, and they must be trodden down and overtaken. So, the revolutionary committees movement will determine the struggle in favor of the popular masses and in favor of Arab unity. This does not concern me whether the revolutionary committees anywhere will be victorious or the Green Book will be victorious. The preaching of the era of the masses — this is [words indistinct] in the world. Libya is not at all politically responsible for this.

The political action that we must assume is to unify the Arab nation. [Words indistinct] I assure the Arab regimes that I would trust them of [words indistinct] on the road to Arab unity. I would back them and support them even economically if they move along with us on the road to Arab unity. I implore you to favor this. It will be submitted to the popular congresses which can adopt such a policy. I know that this is a difficult policy and there may be strong [word indistinct] (?opposition, especially on the part) of the revolutionary committees. But the revolutionary committees have revolutionary activity.

I call for the Gulf group to become a unified Arab state as a step on the road to Arab unity. I know that Syria is standing alone now, regrettably; otherwise, we would have called for the unity of the Levant as a step toward Arab unity. Afterward, two or three Arab entities could form an Arab federation or an Arab confederation, leaving regimes alone. This is possible, and in fact I'm going to exert all my efforts to persuade the Arabs to accept this new unionist policy. [applause and slogans]

I know there are problems, sometimes acute ones, in the way of official Arab policies and which prevent unity, among which are the problem of Western Sahara, the Palestinian revolution, and various suspicious links between ruling regimes and forces hostile to the Arab nation. But I am convinced that in the shelter of a comprehensive Arab union and a Maghreb Arab union, the problem of the Sahara will be resolved, and it will be possible to end the fighting and aim all the weapons at the real enemy of the Arab nation, the enemy that attacks Morocco, the Sahara, Algeria, and Libya.

Brothers, frankly the weapons supplied to the Polisario should have been aimed at the hearts of the Israelis and the Americans, the real enemies of the Polisario, the Moroccans, the Libyans, the Algerians, and the Mauritanians. [applause]

The duty, brothers, is for the Moroccan Army to return to fighting the real enemy of Morocco and the Sahara. The Polisario revolutionaries also should have carried out their brave and daring operations in Lebanon and with the Palestinians. This can become fact. The Moroccan Army can become a striking force which will destroy the fortresses of the Zionist enemy in Palestine and Lebanon. The brave Polisario revolutionaries can become revolutionaries for the liberation of Palestine.

We have to intensify political efforts in order to carry out a true, honest, and guaranteed referendum to enable the Saharans to backward; we have to go forward so as to bypass the Sahara and the problem of Morocco. I personally shall exert efforts in this respect, as an individual and as a leader of the revolution, notwithstanding the sovereign Libyan people, the people's conferences and committees. [applause]

There are contradicting stands among the Arab countries, regrettably even among the progressive Arab countries. There was a difference even between Aden and Tripoli about the Palestinian revolution. But I would like to stress that those who confuse the Palestinian liberation movement and Fatah are either ignorant or misleading. The PLO has not been affected; it still exists. Abu Salih is working for its preservation, its respect, and for increasing its effectiveness. Abu Musa and all the Fatah revolutionaries are working to assert the unity of the organization, preserving it and increasing its effectiveness. Evidence of this is the fact that on this platform stands Brother al-Fahum, chairman of the PNC, the main founder of the PLO, beside Abu Salih. On this platform sit Abu Salih, Abu Musa, and Khalid al-Fahum. These are the Fatah revolutionaries and this is the chairman of the PLO Palestinian National Council. [as heard] Thus there is no contradiction between the revolution in Fatah and the PLO.

This is an internal action of one of the organizations, one of the fronts of the PLO, that is, Fatah. There is a revolution in the Fatah leadership. There was a revolution in Fatah after Beirut; it was inevitable for a change to take place in it, for a renewal and a revolution to take place in it. The Arabs must understand this so that when we sit down to establish an Arab federation, they will not say to me: You supported this and withdrew support from that. You are wrong; it is not Libya's concern; we support the revolution. We must be on the side of the revolution. What Abu Salih did was a revolution; is it reasonable that we should betray the revolution?

There is a revolution in Iran. We cannot make war against the revolution. I know Iran is at war with an Arab country which is dear to me, but we cannot betray the cause of the revolution. I was against the shah of Iran [words indistinct]. The shah fought us and allied himself with the Israelis, South Africa, and the United States against us and against the Arab nation, Palestine, and the Libyan revolution. If it were the shah fighting Iraq, we would have sided with Iraq; but when we urged Saddam Husayn to fight the shah, he refused and signed a treaty with him in 1975 in Algiers. Saddam Husayn surrendered Shatt al-Arab to the shah of Iran and he [words indistinct] between him and the shah.

Brothers, I say this by virtue of my personal responsibility. I will struggle in order to rescue the Arab nation, toward overcoming regionalism, in order to cool hot areas in the Arab homeland, in order to transcend the Sahara problem and what is going on within the Palestinian revolution. Our duty is to pay attention to Syria's steadfastness [words indistinct] so that what happened to Lebanon does not happen to Syria, so that Iraq does not fall into the hands of Zionism, so that Mecca and Medina do not fall into the hands of Zionism if Syria falls. If Saudi Arabia stands with Syria, even with money, it would not mean making a donation; it means self-defense, defense of oil, of Mecca and Medina, so that [words indistinct].

Dignitaries Attend Military Parade

LD020313 Tripoli JANA in English 1908 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Tripoli, Dhulqidah 24, Sept 1, JAMAHIRIYAN NEWS AGENCY — The Libyan Arab people are today celebrating the 14th anniversary of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution. The height of the celebrations will take palce at 5:00 p.m. today when a giant military parade is scheduled to take place at Tripoli's green square.

The parade is to be attended by the president of the Malagasy Republic, Didier Ratsiraka, and the chairman of the Islamic Mauritanian Republic's Military Committee for National Salvation President Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala. Others who are also expected to attend are the Tunisian Defence Minister Salaheddine Baly, member of the Algerian National Liberation Front party's Central Committee Abdel Hamid Mehri, member of the Yemeni Socialist Party's Central Committee and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali, the leaders of the Palestinian revoluton, some members of the command of the New Fatah Revolutionary Movement and a delegation representing the Arab Socialist Union of Lebanon.

Other dignitaries also expected to attend include the Vice President of the Supreme Soviet's Presidium Bally Yazkuliyev, the deputy Czechoslovak premier, the vice president of the Polish Council of State Tadeusz Mlynczak and his accompanying delegation, a Hungarian delegation headed by the country's health minister, African youth delegations participating in the Second African Youth Festival, the secretary general of the Ethiopian Federation of Timber Workers and a delegation representing the Executive Bureau of the Syrian General Peasants' Union.

The leader of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution and supreme commander of the Libyan Armed Forces together with Presidents Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, the chairperson of the Military Committee for National Salvation in Mauritania and Didier Ratsiraka of Madagascar also attended this massive military parade.

Also present were Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, the commander in chief of the Libyan Armed Forces, Brigadier Mustafa al-Kharrubi, the Army's chief of staff, Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Hamaydi, assistant chief of staff, and the chiefs of staff of the air, ground, navy, and air defence forces.

Also present were a five member delegation of brigadiers representing the Syrian Army's chiefs of staff, a top-ranking Tunisian delegation led by Mr Salaheddine Baly, the defence minister and members of both and ground armed forces as well as Mr

Abdelhamid Mehri, member of the Central Committee of the National Liberation Party and chairman of the committee for information and culture in Algeria, Mr 'Abd al-'Aziz ad-Dali, member of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party and foreign minister of Democratic Yemen, Dr (Husayn Mekk) the deputy foreign minister for economic affairs in North Yemen, a military delegation from North Yemen, led by Lt. Colonel (Muhammad 'Abdallah), the assistant chief of staff of the armed forces, Lt. Colonel ('Abd ar-Hmane Hamza), the deputy director of planning, Lt. Colonel ('Abdallah Arahmane), the director of security affairs in San'a', Yemen, Major (Al-Mahdi Maquna) of the military police, Major (Muhammad Alla), Mr Abu Salih, Mr Abu Musa, Mr Abu Ra'd, mr (Abu Ali Mahdi), all members of the new Fatah revolutionary Movement Command, Mr Khalid al-Fahum, chairman of the Palestinian National Council, Mr Abu Mahir al-Yamani, member of the PLO Executive Committee, Mr George Habash, secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), Mr Ah'mad Jibril, general secretary of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, Mr (Abd ar-Rahman Musad), secretary general of the Lebanese Arab Socialist Union, Mr (Muhammad as-Sa'di), member of the Executive Bureau of the general Union of Syrian Farmers, Mr (Mahjoub Ben Seddik), secretary general of Labour in Morocco, delegations representing the friendly countries of the Soviet Union, led by Mr Bally Yazkuliyev, member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R., of Czechoslovakia, led by Deputy Premier Mr Rudolph [Rohlicek], of Poland led by Deputy chairman of State Council Tadeusz Mlynczak of Hungary led by Health Minister Mr Schultheisz, of Upper Volta, led by Major Jean-Baptiste Lingani, minister of national defence, of Ghana, led by the secretary general of Revolutionary Committees and members of the National Committees Council, representatives of the air, naval ground and border security forces, of Ethiopia, led by the secretary general of the General Union of Construction Workers and heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the Jamahiriyah.

Palestinians Comment on Visit

LD011658 Tripoli JANA in English 1450 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Tripoli, Dhulqidah 24, September 1, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The delegation of the Fatah new revolutionary command arrived yesterday in Tripoli to take part in the celebration marking the 14th anniversary of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution. The delegation comprises of Abu Salih, Abu Musa, Abu Ra'd and Abu 'Ali Mahdi.

Mr. Khalid al-Fahum, chairman of the Palestinian National Council, and Mr. Abu Mahir Yamani, member of the PLO Executive Committee and the PFLP Politbureau, they too arrived in Tripoli yesterday for the celebration.

Abu Musa said in his statement: "We have come here to take part in these celebrations marking the 14th anniversary of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution. We are now celebrating great events, the Great Al-Fatih Revolution and the steadfastness of the Palestinian people and the Lebanese national resistance in the Al-Biqa' in the face of the Zionist forces."

Abu Musa praised in his statement the courageous stand of the Lebanese people against the fascist Zionist and U.S. domination. "We have come here to share with our Libyan brothers in the Jamahiriyah these great celebrations of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution. We call upon the free peoples of the world who are taking part in this celebration to draw up with us an offensive plan against the U.S. designs on the area.

We will be holding some important talks in the Jamahiriyah on the Arab liberation movement vis-a-vis the U.S. objectives and on the escalation of armed struggle.

As revolutionaries [we] are committed to the national and anti-imperialist struggle and therefore we stand in the side of the militant Arab struggle. The objective of our movement is to put the Palestinian struggle back in order and to enable our Palestinian people to foil suspicious U.S. schemes and the Reagan plans in particular. Our movement within Fatah opposes all forms of contacts with the Zionist enemy and we have done our national duty in Lebanon, the site for real confrontation with the Zionist enemy. We are determined to struggle against all imperialist projects until the complete liberation of Palestine".

Mr. Abu Mahir al-Yamani stated that this occasion reminds the Arab masses that the only way to liberate Palestine is through armed struggle. "All the militant people of the world should learn from the Libyan people's struggle agains the enemies. The current conspiracies which both the Lebanese and the Palestinian people are facing is aimed at the Arab world and the progressive forces, especially the Jamahiriyah which is facing a dirty tripartite plot by U.S. imperialism, Zionism and local reaction."

He also called for holding a revolutionary gathering for all Arab progressive forces in order to draw up the necessary plans against imperialist schemes".

Mr. al-Fahum, chairman of the Palestine National Council, said in his statement: "We have come here to jointly celebrate with our Libyan brothers the 14th anniversary of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution. This occasion is a very important one because it reflects the aspiration of the Libyan Arab people for unity. The celebrations coincide with the escalation of the U.S. imperialist attack on the whole area. This attack takes different form: The Zionist oppression against our people in the occupied territories, the Zionist and American occupation of Lebanon and the U.S.-French intervention in Chad which constitute a threat to the Libyan Arab people."

He finally called for a united stand in order to (?rescue) the area from the crusade invasion of the area.

PRC Entertainment Troupe

LD011036 Tripoli JANA in English 0930 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Tripoli, Dhulqidah 24 Sept 1 JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The International Crisis Company from People's China participates in the celebrations held by the Arab Libyan people on the 14th anniversary of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution. This company will present its shows in the Jamahiri Theatre in Tripoli over five days starting today, Thursday evening.

Al-Qadhdhafi Asks Lebanon's Al-Wazzan To Resign

LD011542 Tripoli JANA in English 1500 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Tripoli, Dhulqidah 24, Sept 1, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution today sent a message to Shafiq al-Wazzan in which he urged him to resign his post so as to avoid a massacre of the Moslem masses in Lebanon by the crusade launched by the army of the Phalangist authority and the French and American forces. The message reads as follows:

Shafiq al-Wazzan, It became quite clear that the authority in Lebanon is that of the isolationist and fascist Phalange Party and not representative of the whole of Lebanon and your presence as the head of the dummy government is a protective cover and gives legality to the fascist Phalangist authority in Lebanon.

The crusade waged by the Phalangists, the army of the isolationist Phalangist authority and the American and French troops against the Moslems and the nationalist forces in Lebanon, make your stay in your post no longer justified as it forms a protective cover for this undeclared crusade. From the position of brotherhood I call on you to resign so that the Moslem masses in Lebanon are not massacred in the name of legitimacy and in order you do not become the cover of this crusade.

It is a historic moment that needs a historic stand from your side.

[Signed] Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, 1st September 1983.

Al-Qadhdhafi Attends African Youth Festival 31 Aug

LD011046 Tripoli JANA in English 0911 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Tripoli, Dhulqidah 24, Sept 1 JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution, Lt Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, the chairman of the Military Council for National Salvation in the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and President Didier Ratsiraka of Madagascar attended yesterday evening here at Al-Khadra square the popular celebrations on the eve of the 14th anniversary of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution and the final festivities of the second African youth Festival, in which all the Libyan people and revolutionary dynamic forces take part.

Also present were Mr Omar Diarso, the general secretary of the African youth organisation and other delegations from friendly and brotherly countries. Upon the arrival of the leader of the revolution in Al-Khadra Square, African youth delegations chanted slogans which reaffirm the solidarity of the African youth with the Jamahiriyah people in their struggle against U.S. imperialist provocations against the Libyan Arab people.

The leader of the revolution also hailed the African youth participating in the final celebrations of their festival which was held over the Jamahiriyah land under the slogan "For the Independence, Unity and Solidarity of Anti-Imperialists", in which twenty two African countries and ten international youth organisations took part.

Chad Opposition Group on Stand Toward Habre

LD312319 Tripoli JANA in English 1817 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Bardai, Dhulqidah 23, August 31, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Command of the Chadian Revolutionary Democratic Council has denied informations circulated by colonialist circles and agencies such as France Inter radio on the stand of the council toward Rebel Hissein Habre. In a statement issued here, the council said it is committed to the Lagos agreement and in solidarity with the Chadian United Government of National Unity being one side in that government.

Revolutionary Committees Assembly Issues Statement

LD020753 Tripoli JANA in English 1425 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Tripoli, Dhulqidah 24, Sept 1, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The 3rd gathering of the 6th assembly of the revolutionary committees concluded its meetings here last night. Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud attended its final session which was held under the slogan "Towards Building a Revolutionary Movement Domestically and Abroad".

The third gathering and of the sixth assembly of the revolutionary committees issued the following final statement:

Between 19 and 31 August 1983, the 6th assembly of the revolutionary committees in its three gatherings of Al-Bayda Sharara Ula and Triggi, was convened under the slogan "Towards Building an Active Revolutionary Committees Movement Domestically and Abroad".

As the revolutionary committees are dynamic and active mass movement able to exercise self-critisism of its programmes and working methods and through the objective interaction of the political movements, philosophical schools and religious messages which survived or perished and because the only guarantee for the victory of the masses in the era of the masses and the continuation of the leading role of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahriyah nationally and internationally is to build an active revolutionary movement that reflects the ideology of the revolutionary thinker Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, theoretically and practically and in adherence to the resolutions of the previous revolutionary gatherings, the revolutionary committees stress the following: First

1) The revolutionary committees are an open international movement which goal is to set up and consolidate the Jamahiriyah but itself does not seek power in harmony with its ideology.

2) The members of the revolutionary committees are those individuals who believe in the Jamahiriyah theory and who discover through the Green Book the falsehood of the current democracies and the reality of the exploitative societies and work towards triggering the polular revolution and building the jamahiri societies.

3) Collective summoning is the basis of joining the revolutionary committees movement and this does not mean to allow in the unrevolutionary elements nor does it mean to give the [words indistinct] or cancel the importance of discovery and follow-up.

4) The awareness of the revolutionary committees of its role as a tool to achieve and consolidate the people's authority while practicing certain necessary and extraordinary tasks for that end, is the reason which stops than from changing into an authoritarian tool on behalf of the masses.

5) The democracy of the revolutionary action is the basis of creativity and self initiatives and the group is the characteristics of the revolutionary action as there is no place for favouratism, tribalism and grouping inside the revolutionary committees movement.

6) The more the revolutionary committees movement deep-rooted the revolutionary awareness inside the masses millieu the more it dissolved with the masses and the Jamahiriyah is realised.
Second

In order to build the revolutionary movement inside and abroad and raise its intellectual, structural and dynamic capabilites, the revolutionary committees decide the following:

(1) Build the revolutionary committees according to the annexed organizational guide.

(2) Train the members of the revolutionary committees ideologically according to the annexed programme.

(3) Train the members of the revolutionary committees dynamically according to the annexed programme. Third

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Develop the Liaison Bureau With the Revolutionary Movements and run it by revolutionary committees and stress the necessity of its adherence to its role as Liaison Bureau with the Revolutionary Committees.

Fourth

As the qualitative training of the members of the revolutionary committee leads to raisinng their standards and skills to carry out their historic tasks, the revolutionary committees decide to deputy an element from every platform regularly to attend the regular meetings so as to train them idealogically, dynamically and on conduct.

Fifth

The victory of the Jamahiriyah and the achievment of freedom and happiness in the world is the incentive which inflames the feelings of the revolutionary committees movement so as to continue their revolutionary struggle.

Sixth

To consolidate the revolution domestically forms a historic basis for the success of the revolution abroad and because the revolutionary committees are concerned for errupting the revolution internationally, we decide to continue building the revolutionary committees abroad to bring nearer the victory of the era of the masses according to the annexed guide.

Seventh

The committees stress that the popular revolution is the road to the Jamahiri Arab unity and refute the sectarian calls which threaten the existence of the Arab nation.

Eighth

Continue to incite the Arab masses to stop the Zionist death wagon which is sweeping the Arab world and which is run by American power and the finance of the Arab reaction.

Ninth

In order to continue to destroy the old society and build the Jamahiri society instead and escalate the revolutionary action towards advanced positions, the revolutionary committees incite the people's congress on the following:

(1) Carry out the revolutionary programme issued by the 5th assembly of the revolutionary forces.

(2) Carry out the miracle of the great artificial river extending from the heart of the desert to the Jamahiriyah coast which is the first project of its kind in the world and which will change the economic and social map in Libya as well as take appropriate measures which guarantee the masses' contribution to its finance.

(3) Issue the decree of the armed people.

(4) Set up establishments of the socialist service.

(5) Start field training in the practical sites so as to change them into productive educational institutions.

(6) Carry out the organised collective work programme.

Tenth

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(1) The revolutionary forces declare their readiness to confront the American terrorist provocations against the Libyan Arab people and are preparing to mobilise the masses to this effect.

(2) The revolutionary committees stand along with the progressive Arab forces againt the colonialist American presence and the American terrorist manoeuvres.

(3) The revolutionary committees consider the American and French intervention into Chad as flagrant colonialism that should be resisted and declare their support for the daring revolutionaries of the popular revolutionary forces in Chad.

(4) The revolutionary committees resist the terrorist colonialism and intervention against the peoples of Africa, Latin America, Europe and Asia and pronounce their alliance of destiny with the revolutionary forces in the world and pledge support for the liberation movements and peace movements in the world.

(5) The revolutionary committees announce solidarity with the popular revolutionary regimes in Upper Volta, Ghana, Nicaragua, Suriname and Grenada.

Al-Fatih forever and the revolutionary struggle continues.

MOROCCO

King Hassan Receives Kirkpatrick 1 September

LD011829 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] His Majesty King Hassan II received today at noon in the royal palace in Skhirat Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick, the U.S. permanent representative at the United Nations. The meeting was attended by the minister of state in charge of foreign affairs, Mr M'hamed Boucetta; His Majesty adviser, Mr Ahmed Reda Guedira; the Moroccan permanent representative to the United Nations, Mr Mehdi M'Rani Zentar; and the U.S. ambassador to Rabat, Mr Joseph Reed.

Mrs Kirkpatrick affirmed that her country supports the initiative of His Majesty King Hassan II to organize a referendum in the Sahara. Mrs Kirkpatrick explained in an exclusive press interview for MAP concerning her 5-day official visit to Morocco that the U.S. Government devotes a great deal of attention to the relations of cooperation between Morocco and the United States.

On the situation in the Middle East, the American representative praised his majesty's efforts for peace in the region and expressed her belief that Reagan's plan constitutes a suitable framework for a peaceful settlement to the conflict in the region. She also pointed out that the Fes plan which resulted from the 12th Arab summit includes positive and constructive elements.

Concerning the situation in Lebanon, Mrs Kirkpatrick stressed that the United States supports the initiatives of President Amin al-Jumayyil for establishing a national dialogue to find a solution for this problem. She pointed out that violence must not be resorted to and called for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon.

Concerning the situation in Africa, Mrs Kirkpatrick explained that African problems constitute one of her country's interests because of the economic and strategic importance of this continent.

On relations between East and West, she welcomed any meeting between the two presidents, Reagan and Andropov. She affirmed that an open dialogue characterized by good will will prove that her country supports all peace initiatives all over the world.

At the end, Mrs Kirkpatrick expressed her happiness in visiting Morocco, and praised the efforts made by the Moroccan people under the great leadership of His Majesty King Hassan II to achieve progress and prosperity for the country.

Bouabid Receives Tunisian Prime Minister Mzali

LD011837 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Prime Minister Maati Bouabid received Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali at noon today. The meeting took place in the headquarters of the governorate of Greater Casablanca. During the meeting, the two prime ministers discussed bilateral and international relations. Afterward, Maati Bouabid made a statement to Tunisian and Moroccan Radio and Television:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified interviewer] Mr Prime Minister, you had talks with Mr Mohamed Mzali, the Tunisian prime minister. Would you reveal to us the substance of these talks.

[Bouabid] Actually, every time Mr Mzali comes to Morocco it is a valuable opportunity for Moroccan officials to talk to him. Our meeting today, our talks today were the first of a series concerning relations between Morocco and Tunisia, between the two sister countries, and also [words indistinct] around the principal idea which every Moroccan official has promoted: the idea of the Arab Maghreb. What Mr Mzali is doing to implement this idea, and to establish, reinforce, and build the Greater Arab Maghreb is no secret. [Words indistinct] the international issues in addition to the issue of [words indistinct] and the issue of the African Arab Maghreb.

[Interviewer] Thank you. [end recording]

King Hassan Cables Al-Qadhdhafi on National Day

LD011414 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] His Majesty King Hassan II has sent a cable of congratulations to His Excellency Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhahfi, the secretary general of the People's General Congress in Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, on the occasion of his country's national day. The following is the text of the cable:

While sister Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah is celebrating its national day, it pleases us to express to you in our name and in the name of the people of the Kingdom of Morocco warmest and best wishes, wishing your person continued health and happiness and the people of the Libyan Jamahiriyah the

continuation of progress, prosperity, and dignity.

We seize this opportunity to assert to you our great desire to expand the scope of our relations in various fields and also our sincere desire to contine the work to strengthen the fraternal ties between our two peoples and promote the fields of cooperation between them for their good and happiness, within the framework of our Greater Arab Maghrib whose edifice we all are seeking to build, continuing our effort — with the help and guidance of God — to realize the aspirations of our Arab and Muslim nation to glory and might, the liberation of all the usurped territories and elevation of our countries to the high level, and a real and constructive contribution to the consolidation of the firm pillars of our African Continent. We implore God to grant us success for our good and the good of all. Accept, Mr President, our highest fraternal regard and admiration.

TUNISIA

Mzali Departs for Morocco with Bourguiba Message

LD010843 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] The head of the state, President Habib Bourguiba, today received Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali, who reported to him about state affairs. The president decided to preside over the Cabinet meeting to be held on 2 September at Government House at the Qasba.

President Bourguiba asked Prime Minister Mzali to deliver a written message to King Hassan II. Mzali left Tunis this afternoon for Casablanca to deliver the message.

In his capacity as chairman of the International Committee for Mediterranean Olympic Games, Mzali will open the ninth games in Casablanca on 3 September. He will also preside over the meetings of the International Committee for the Mediterranean Games.

Mzali is accompanied on the visit by Minister of Sports and Youth Mohamed Kraiem.

President Bourguiba today received Defense Minister Salheddine Baly, who acquainted him with the activities of his ministry. The President asked the defense minister to represent him at the Jamahiriyah celebrations on the 14th anniversary of the 1 September revolution. Mohamed Mzali attended the audience.

Mzali Comments on Maghreb Affairs, Other Topics

GF010818 Jidda 'Ukaz in Arabic 28 Aug 83 pp 8, 9

[Interview with Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali by *'Ukaz* chief editor — date and place not given]

[Excerpts] *'Ukaz*: Your Excellency, do you expect a Maghrib summit to be held following Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's visit to Tunis?

Mzali: Convening a Maghrib summit is possible, but it has nothing to do with Col al-Qadhdhafi's vist to Tunis, which came within the framework of bolstering relations between us an Libya, particularly following the recent meetings of the joint supreme Tunisian-Libyan committee in Tripoli.

The expected talks between Col al-Qadhdhafi and President Bourguiba will ripen the idea of convening a Maghrib summit, which was about to take place in Algeria on the occasion of the visit of the great struggler [Habib Bourguiba] to the Algerian capital at the end of May. We hope that the appropriate psychological circumstances and objective reasons for such a summit will come into being at the right time.

[Question] Your Excellency, there are those who think that even the Fes resolutions are no longer suitable compared to what is now being proposed, especially the Reagan plan. Where are the Arabs heading now, knowing that they are expected to establish a precise formula to reach practical solutions in order to face problems and arrive at a clear position?

Mzali: The disaster is that some officials don't make a clear choice: either peace or war. They called for war for a number of years but, practically, they lost all wars.

The Fes summit was the summit of peace while preserving Arab rights and dignity. But there are those who don't wish to play the peace card with clarity and responsibility.

We have continued to be in the middle, just like Al-Mu'tazilah [Islamic sect that dominated during part of Abbaside caliphate] who believed in the middle ground between two positions.

[Question] But they believe that the Fes plan lacks the momentum to have its goals implemented and that this momentum is actually represented in President Reagan's plan. And there are those who completely oppose this trend. How can both formulas be reconciled in order to reach a formula that serves gains and protects the nation?

Mzali: The Arab leaders in Fes reached the maximum limit of moderation and readiness for peace, but the Americans did not encourage the Arabs to proceeed with the peace plan because had the Americans only pressured their spoiled ally Israel sufficiently, what had happened would have never happened. And when I speak to some Palestinian brothers, they say to me: What guarantees have we so as to bet on the peaceful solution? And this is what I personally told the Americans in their own home.

I said to them: If you want peace in the region, give the Palestinians their basic rights. This cannot be achieved except by pressuring colonial and expansionist Israel, which believes that the fate of the Palestinians will be like that of Al-Andalus [Islamic Spain]. In believing so they rely on our disagreements and on the self-deception of some leaders. Peace in the Middle East cannot be established except on the basis of justice, and justice is self-determination for the Palestinians. The United States and the superpowers are responsible for peace in this region.

[Question] But from your dialogue with them, did you feel that the United States has the desire to establish peace in the Middle East?

Mzali: I believe that the United States sees that peace can be achieved through the Jordanian solution only without having any consideration for the Palestinians. And this is wrong because when the Palestinians are desperate, they become afflicted with the Samson complex, "unto me and my enemies," not only in the Middle East, but also in Europe and other parts of the world.

[Question] Your Excellency, let's go back to Tunisia to ask you about the nature of the problem of these groups as concluded from the investigation.

Mzali: The problem is simple. We believe that Tunisia, actually, constitutionally, and practically is, praise be to God, a Muslim country. Tunisia is an important Islamic minaret and the Az-Zaytunah Mosque is the best witness, for it is the first Islamic university after the sacred mosque and the Mosque of the Prophet in Al-Madinah. It preceded Al-Azhar by about 2 centuries and 5 years ago we celebrated the 1,300th anniversary of its establishment. Hence, when an Islamic party emerges in Islamic Tunisia, we begin to wonder whether those who don't join this party are infidels.

Second, there is the question of violence. In their official statements, the Islamic leaders renounce it, but some students who belong to this Islamic trend, which we call the Ikhwanji trend, practiced violence both verbally — by slandering the president of the republic in thier speeches in mosques because, according to them, he has damaged Tunisia's Islam by liberating women and unifying jurisdiction — and literally, as happened in the university. I know that some leaders of the Islamic trend denounced this violence, but the violence continues to exist. So, these people were tried according to the charges levied on them, not because they preach Islam, God forbid. Anyway, his excellency the president has released Professor 'Abd al-Fattah Muru, one of the leaders of this trend, and has also released Najib al-'Ayyari, who was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment. Measures are being adopted in order to reduce the sentences of the others until they are completely pardoned and released.

[Question] Has there been any concrete evidence that this trend is associated with foreign parties that support it?

Mzali: Objectively, nothing of this sort has been proved. There are some magazines from Iran but to tell the truth, we have nothing material or scientific to prove this so far.

[Question] Tunisia believes in having many parties [at-Ta'addudiyah] to the extent that a communist party exists in it, whereas the Islamic party is banned. Are you afraid that the Islamic party may promote a certain political thought in the country?

Mzali: The state fears nothing. The state is responsible for security and order and for resisting violence whatever its source. I told some elements of the Islamic trend that they have one of two options, either to recruit citizens to their party through a conspicuous use of political language so that joining them takes place in accordance with their program and not on the basis of considering themselves as Muslim and others as infidels, or that they become a reformative movement that practices preaching and guiding on the basis of enjoining good and forbidding evil. But, to mix religion and politics, this is out of the question.

[Question] But is the principle of establishing the party valid?

Mzali: Tunisia witnesses a multiparty situation. There is the communist party which is officially recognized and there are other recognized political parties that actually have newspapers and meetings. In his speech at the extraordinary conference of the constitutional party in 1981, Bourguiba defined the conditions for offering a license to any new party and these are: preserving the gains accomplished after 27 years of independence, nonallegiance to the outside, and avoiding violence. So, if the brothers desire to establish a party, let them submit their application and their case will be studied just like those of the others who desire to do the same.

[Question] But people wonder how is it that a communist party is permitted to practice its activity in a Muslim country?

Mzali: This has nothing to do with that. We acknowledge that we have Marxists in Tunisia and they believe in Marxism as an analytical method that is capable of containing the Tunisian situation and changing it. There are university graduates, doctors, and lawyers who believe in this thought in Tunisia. There is no use ignoring them as was the case during a period of 20 years because after the communist party was banned and its activities prevented late in 1962, the communists did not disappear from the arena. I believe that a thought can be resisted only with a thought, for you can stop a car or a train but not a thought which spreads despite all things.

[Question] Your Excellency, you have not spoken about the relationship with Egypt especially in view of the presence of good indications and positive stands adopted by Egypt recently?

Mzali: We adhere to Baghdad's summit and I don't know whether we, the Arabs, should return to Egypt or that Egypts should return to us so long as the Zionist flag flutters in the country of the Nile. I leave this to the next Arab summit.

Immigration Agreement Signed With France

LD011856 Tunis TAP in French 1300 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Paris, 1 Sep (TAP) — Following the announcement of immigration measures in France, Mr Hedi Mabrouk, the Tunisian ambassador to Paris, signed yesterday a French-Tunisian agreement on entry and resistance conditions for Tunisian nationals in France. This agreement, which regulates entry into France, "takes into account the constraints experienced by this country in the economic and professional field and also meets the Tunisian authorities' concern to enforce the moral and material rights of the Tunisian community in France," Mr Mabrouk told TAP at the end of the ceremony in Paris.

"It should be viewed," he went on, "within the framework of the friendship, cooperation, and mutual understanding between

Tunisia and France." "This agreement," he made clear, "received the consent of the three Maghreb countries. Indeed, it was signed by Algeria and was supported by Morocco. In this way," he concluded, "it is the Maghreb that confirms its existence and solidity."

DJIBOUTI

Qatar's AR-RAYAH Interviews Foreign Minister

GF011800 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1110 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Doha, 1 Sep (WAKH) — Djibouti Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Minister Bahdon Farah Moumin has reiterated his country's full support for the GCC, describing the establishment of the GCC as a sagacious step. In an interview with the Qatari paper, *Ar-Rayah*, Moumin hailed the efforts being exerted by Saudi Arabia to clear up the Arab atmosphere. He expressed the hope that these efforts would be successful and that Arab leaders would make similar efforts to ensure Arab solidarity.

On the security of the Red Sea he said: The Red Sea should be an area of peace that brings benefits to the peoples of the littoral countries. He added that although there have been many calls for peace through the convening of various conferences — including the conferences of the United Nations, of the Nonaligned Movement, and other Arab and African conferences — the existing dispute between the superpowers over this region brings fear and worry for the future.

On the French presence in Djibouti he said: The size of the French contingent in his country does not exceed 3,000 troops. He indicated that this presence has absolutely nothing to do with dispute existing in the Horn of Africa. He continued that in case an aggressive act is perpetrated against his country the joint defense agreement signed with France would commit the latter to defending Djibouti.

SOMALIA

Commentary Decries USSR-Led Exercises in Eritrea

EA012224 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] The Soviet Union attempts to conceal from the world its negative strategy based on expansionism — this is the topic of our commentary, written by Abdullahi Hasan Fadhal:

A spokesman for the Somali Democratic Republic Foreign Ministry today vehemently condemned the recent military maneuvers by forces led by the Soviet Union in (Shebwa) region of Eritrean territory colonized by Abyssinia. It is customary for the USSR to use its stooges who blindly follow its obdurate global policies to oppress other people. The latest Soviet policy move to frighten and subdue people, such as those of Eritrea and others in the Horn of Africa who had refused to be hoodwinked into following its negative policies, is the military exercise in which the USSR, Cuba, GDR, and others took part starting on 28 August 1983. This military exercise held in (Shebwa) region in Eritrean territory was aimed at imparting the necessary skills to the forces of the Aden tripartite agreement and at carrying out the expansionist policy of the USSR.

The military exercise and the presence of foreign troops in Eritrean territory expose the covert Soviet policy aimed at seizing control of this region of Africa. The military exercise and the large number of Soviet troops which the USSR (?publicized), globally deployed the latest Soviet weaponry and arms produced by Soviet factories, aircraft and missile-carrying ships, and the latest Soviet combat planes. In addition, the aggressive Soviet strategy includes the military bases in [word indistinct], Dahlac Island, Assab and Massaua ports, and the presence of mercenary forces who number more than 20,000 in Abyssinia. This endangers the very existence of the Somali Democratic Republic, the security, peace, and stability of the Horn of Africa, the Red Sea, the Indian Ocean, and Gulf regions.

The above-mentioned problems which prevail in Abyssinian territory directly serve the threatening designs of the USSR aimed at seizing total control of the Horn of Africa and other areas of this region as part of its global strategy. On the other hand, the USSR aims, in the Horn of Africa and its environs, to set up so-called surrogate governments by undermining the present order while using foreign troops who serve its interests to create confusion, chaos, and crises in the countries of this region. The USSR and its stooges will if at all possible create friction and dismember and destroy the present government's in the area.

Therefore, we ask ourselves, can the Soviet Union conceal from the world the continued massacre, oppression, and plunder unleashed on the peoples living in this region through its destructive regional strategy, continue to implement its expansionist policies, and set up military bases and puppet administrations in the area? The Somali Democratic Republic Government calls on all the peace-loving peoples of the world to condemn vehemently the presence of foreign troops and the creation of military bases in Ethiopia and at the same time calls for the immediate removal of foreign troops from those bases, for they endanger the security and stability of the Horn of Africa, the region, and the world at large.

UGANDA

Obote Receives Sudanese Message on Chad

JN011531 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1100 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Kampala, 1 Sep (SUNA) — Ugandan President Milton Obote yesterday received a message from President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri delivered by Hashim 'Uthman, under secretary of foreign affairs and personal envoy of President Numayri. The message dealt with President Numayri's concern over current African issues and the initiative he has undertaken to consult with African leaders toward achieving just solutions for these issues.

In another development, Hashim 'Uthman held a press conference yesterday evening in which he explained that the message he conveyed to the Ugandan president was one of several similar messages he had conveyed to the presidents of Chad, Somalia, and Kenya, as well as Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam, the current OAU chairman. Hashim 'Uthman added that another presidential envoy is currently delivering messages to the leaders of west and central African countries. Hashim 'Uthman said that the message dealt with the Chadian crisis, indicating that the current Sudanese diplomatic move on Chad is pertinent because Sudan and Chad have a common border. He

said that this would mean that any conflict in Chad will affect Sudan and that the large number of refugees who might cross the border into Sudan could create security problems there.

'Uthamn said that Sudan's view of the current developments in Chad is that Chad is facing flagrant Libyan aggression and that Chadian President Habre has every right to request help from any party whatsoever to repulse this aggression. 'Uthman added that President Habre is Chad's legitimate president and was recognized as such at the recent OAU summit in Addis Ababa.

Hashim 'Uthman said that Sudan's support for Chad's legitimate government is in harmony with the OAU Charter and affirmed Sudan's commitment to play a bigger role in settling the conflict in Chad. He said that this is represented by Sudan's call for a meeting of the special committee on the Chadian issue, for the withdrawal of Libyan forces, and an end to Libyan interference in Chad's internal affairs.

It is notweorthy that Hashim 'Uthman left Entebbe for home this morning via Nairobi.

CAMEROON

CNU 'Militants' Urge Biya To Take Chairmanship

AB011855 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Excerpt] Cameroonian National Union [CNU] party militants today commemorated the 17th anniversary of the party with a call on President Paul Biya to take over the CNU party leadership. Members of the Central Committee of the CNU party resident in Yaounde have also requested President Biya to put in his candidature for party chairman in view of what they described as the conflicting situation, [words indistinct] the distribution of power, and and the massive support enjoyed by the head of state. The post of party chairman has been vacant since the resignation of Mr Ahidjo last Saturday.

Proposals for President Biya to put in his candidature have come from the CNU branch of the Yaounde Commercial Center, the Bako Cultural Association, and CNU party militants in the southwest and northern provinces. The motions are urging the head of state to convene an extraordinary congress to proclaim President Biya as party leader.

Opposition Party Urges Multiparty System

AB011710 Paris AFP in French 1143 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Paris, 1 Sep (AFP) — An official of the Union of Cameroonian Peoples (UPC — a clandestine opposition party) said today in Paris that "the only solution" capable of putting an end to the political "impasse" in Cameroon is for President Paul Biya to "create his own political party within the framework of a multiparty system." [Words indistinct] the resignation of (former Cameroonian President) Ahmadou Ahidjo from the chairmanship of the Cameroonian National Unity party (CNU — the sole party) is a sign of a "sharp crisis" within the CNU. The resignation followed the announcement made by President Biya, after an important Cabinet reshuffle and the arrest of two of Mr Ahidjo's collaborators in Yaounde, that a "plot against the republic" had been uncovered.

According to the UPC, this crisis "poses great threats" to the country and plunges it into a period of "serious uncertainty at a time when the 1985 presidential elections are drawing near." The UPC, which had already expressed its support for the current Cameroonian president's policy of democratic change, asserts that it will not present a candidate to run for office against Mr Biya during the 1985 presidential elections if he satisfies its demands: the liberation of all political prisoners and a general amnesty, the legalization of the UPC, a multiparty system, respect for human rights, and democratic liberties.

LE MONDE Cites Ahidjo on Rift in Government

PM311341 Paris Le Monde in French 30 Aug 83 pp 1,5

[Francoise Chipaux report: "The War of Succession"]

[Text] The political situation in Cameroon is developing increasingly rapidly. On Saturday 27 August, after the announcement by President Biya on Monday 22 August of the discovery of a plot to assassinate him and of a major ministerial reshuffle involving in particular the ousting of the prime minister and of the minister for the armed forces, [title as published former President Ahidjo announced his resignation from the chairmanship of the Cameroon National Union [UNC] — the only legal party.

In a message to his party members, Mr Ahidjo explained the meaning of his step: "On 4 November [1982] I freely resigned from my duties as president of the republic," he said. "I had kept the chairmanship of the UNC party temporarily, under pressure from party comrades. Since then, as I said recently, President Paul Biya asked me to resign when I was out of the country. I refused because I regarded the method as illegal and clumsy. Since then a police state and a reign of terror have been established in Cameroon. People have shown no hesitation in accusiny my very close aides of hatching a plot, which I allegedly instigated.

"I feel that Cameroon is at present on the verge of a serious crisis. In view of all that, and in the interest of my country and all my compatriots who are likely to fight among each other, I have taken the free decision to resign the UNC chairmanship as from Saturday."

This resignation, which temporarily ends the serious crisis between President Biya and his predecessor whom he accused of creating a de facto dual leadership by remaining party chairman, does not, however, solve all the problems. Because, aside from being a quarrel between individuals, is it not an attempt at revenge by President Biya's "southerners" over former President Ahidjo's "northerners" which might destroy a dearly bought unity which now seems more fragile than ever?

Mr Ahidjo, who has retired to his property in Grasse, is fully aware of that. Although he says he is advising his supporters, particularly the northern leaders who reacted badly to his departure, to show moderation, he admits he is worried about the future. Mr Ahidjo does not know how long the northerners, who have lost several key posts in the state leadership over the past 2 months, will allow themselves to be mocked.

The former president, who is bitter and disappointed, sees the demons of tribalism, "the south's problem," he said, looming ahead. He was mistaken about his successor, although he is a man with whom he worked for 15 years. "I made a mistake. I made a bad choice. It is a failure," he told us. "President Biya is a weak man, — a hypocrite who allows himself to be led by those around him."

The judgment is final even though President Ahidjo knows that this is his failure too. How have matters reached this point when, after resigning as head of state on 4 November 1982, President Ahidjo seemed to want to help his successor as much as possible? Did he not expel from the party some of his close friends who were not prepared to accept that a man from a central-southern ethnic minority should accede to the supreme office? Did he not also travel the country's provinces calling on his compatriots to unite behind President Biya?

The Northerners' Defeat

Has President Biya given in too quickly to those who were urging him to remove once and for all a man who still had too strong an influence after 24 years of absolute power? It seems so since President Biya's decisions very often seem to be score settling toward those loyal to his predecessor. President Biya's second ministerial reshuffle, made on the eve of President Mitterrand's official visit last June, had already looked like "a declaration of war" on the northerners. Decreed amid the greatest secrecy, it removed from the government loyal supporters of the former president and brought men close to Mr Biya, and especially from the same ethnic group as him, into key posts, for instance the Ministry of Territorial Administration (interior ministry). This spectacular move sparked off a revolt by northern ministers who, under the leadership of the most prominent among them, threatened to resign en masse. President Ahidjo now states that only his authority and his advice succeeded in preventing a resignation which would have taken place right in the middle of the French president's visit. In addition Mr Ahidjo confirms that at the same time General Semingue, who has just been appointed army chief of staff by President Biya, had mobilized regiments to march them on Yaounde, without orders from the defense minister who has now been sacked. Indeed the split between the former president and his successor dates from that June crisis.

"After that affair," President Ahidjo told us, "I met with President Biya first to ask him why he had acted like that and second to tell him that I would no longer give him advice since I was being accused of continuing to govern through him."

The latest reshuffle last week further accentuates the northerners' defeat, with the sacking of the prime minister and the defense minister — both loyal to the former president. The prime minister's post has temporarily been entrusted to a Christian from the north whereas the majority of northerners are Muslims. In this connection President Ahidjo wonders whether his successor intends to abolish the post of prime minister.

Is not the creation of three provinces in the north of the country — hitherto unified — also an attempt to divide a population which is a prior more favorable to the former president? Finally, the recent appointments of the heads of the police and gendarmerie would worry the northerners if they were not already worried.

For the time being the Bamikeles, the third major component of Cameroon, are watching the emerging struggle. However they are suffering from an austerity campaign which does not seem to be affecting everybody in the same way and which could prompt them to join with the discontented people in the north. They hold most of the levers of the economy, no longer have confidence in their country's stability, and are beginning to export their capital, thus aggravating the emerging economic difficulties.

No Return to Power

By resigning from the party chairmanship, was Mr Ahidjo trying to defuse the crisis in time, and to exert pressure for the release of his close aides arrested on the charge of plotting against President Biya? Or, faced with Mr Biya's threats to convene an extraordinary UNC congress, did he prefer to withdraw before counting his support? After 24 years of unshared power, Mr Ahidjo probably knows better than anybody the attraction of power and says he has no illusions about people's fidelity. Did he finally feel he had been abandoned by France, whose game in this crisis does not always seem very clear to him? After receiving a visit last week by Mr Penne, sent by President Mitterrand to try and find a compromise with Mr Biya, he is in fact wondering about France's behavior. "Is France," he said, "not tempted to support a weaker man who will leave it more room for maneuver?" "The French have offered to act as intermediaries, but do they really want to do so? If they do," President Ahidjo said, "they have enough means of influencing President Biya."

Paris would probably be wrong to side completely with one camp even if it now seems to be victorious. The Cameroonians, who are fierce nationalists, would not be able to tolerate interference in their affairs for long. Whatever happens, this resignation provides a sharp rebuff to all those who accused the former president of wishing to return to power. Even before this resignation, President Ahidjo told us that he "would never return to power." "I spent 24 years as head of state, what would I gain by returning to that post? I feel prepared to give advice, but never to carry such a heavy burden again," he told us in confidence. This offer might be heeded among his supporters who have certainly not spoken their last word.

Will President Biya, for his part, feel reassured by this resignation which gives him a completely free hand in running affairs? For the time being he is emerging victorious from the crisis, but has he mastered it completely? Has he not rather given in to men who will remove him in future to exercise power for their own profit alone, at the risk of reviving a civil war whose specter still haunts people?

CENTRAL AFRICA REPUBLIC

Kolingba Releases Leading Opposition Figure

AB011317 Paris AFP in English 1254 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Bangui, Sep 1 (AFP) — Leading opposition figure Abel Goumba was among 73 prisoners freed today on the second anniversary of President Andre Kolingba's assumption of power in the Central African Republic. Mr Goumba, head of the Ubangi Patriotic Front-Labour Party (FPO-PT), was charged with belonging to a subversive organization and spreading harmful propaganda and jailed for five years last April.

Also released was party Secretary General Patrice Endjimoungou, jailed at the same time, and a number of people implicated in the attempted coup of March 1982 and members of Ange Patasse's Central African People's Liberation Movement (MLPC). They include Jerome Mbaikoua, son of General Alphonse Mbaikoua, who led the coup attempt with General Francois Bozize. Abel Goumba, deputy premier in the French colonial era, had been appointed rector of Bangui University but continued to criticize conditions in Central Africa. His party's newspaper also continued to circulate clandestinely despite a ban on political activity by the government.

General Kolingba announced the release of 73 people, including 64 political prisoners, in a speech to mark the anniversary of his rule last night. In his speech Gen Kolingba also implicitly warned former Emperor Jean-Bendel Bokassa not to think of returning to the country, as he has recently declared to French journalists. Mr Bokassa, ousted in 1979 by David Dacko, Gen Kolingba's predecessor, is living in exile in Ivory Coast. Gen Kolingba did not refer to him by name, but spoke of "nostalgic" people who bore a heavy criminal responsibility.

Gen Kolingba said that his government was trying to create an atmosphere of peace with its neighbors and other countries in a spirit of "positive neutrality." Among his regime's achievements he spoke of the development of the rural sector and the increase in foreign aid, notably for the cotton crop, the hotel industry and telecommunications. The government's program to restore financial balance should be continued for the next two years in order to achieve real economic improvement, General Kolingba said. This meant "intransigent budgetary rigour," he added. "Only our unflagging determination and patient action will enable us to progress on the right road."

CHAD

Paris Reports 'Violent Clashes' in South

LD020818 Paris International Service in French 0800 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] According to diplomatic sources quoted by AP, violent clashes took place in Chad in the far south. Missionaries and other witnesses put the blame for these clashes on Hissein Habre's forces. However these accusations have been rejected by the Ndjamena government.

Habre Forces Repulse Libyan Attack on Oum Chalouba

AB021301 Paris AFP in English 1256 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Ndjamena, Sep 2 (AFP) — Some 3,000 Libyans backed up by armored vehicles and artillery this morning attacked the Oum Chalouba locality in eastern Chad, Chadian Information Minister Soumaila Mahamat said here. Mr Soumaila said that two attacks on the Oum Chalouba crossroads had been repelled by the forces of President Hissein Habre's government. The government forces had gained the upper hand in the fighting, which was still taking place at midday, the minister said. The crossroads is some 150 km north of Arada, where some of the French troops in Chad are staioned, but no French soldiers were at Oum Chalouba at the time of the attack, Mr Soumaila said.

French Aircraft Allegedly Bombing Oum Chalouba

NC021359 Paris AFP in English 1352 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Tripoli, Sept. 2 (AFP) — French Jaguar planes today began bombing the OUM Chalouba-Kalait region in eastern Chad, a special adviser to Libyan-backed former Chadian President Goukouni Queddei said here today. The adviser, Adoum Yacoub, said that bombing had been continuing without a break since 10 a.m.

CONGO

2,000 Cuban Troops Deployed To Fight FLEC

AB010045 Paris AFP in English 0131 GMT 1 Sep 83

[By Jean-Eudes Barbier]

[Text] Brazzaville, Sep 1 (AFP) — Cuba has sent military equipment to the Congo for use in fighting guerrillas in the tiny Angolan territory of Cabinda, according to reliable sources here. Two thousand Cuban troops are stationed in the Congo, mostly in the south of the country a few kilometres from Cabinda.

The arrival of the equipment at the Congo port of Pointe Noire is no doubt linked to new outbreaks of fighting recently between the Angolan and Cuban armies and the Front for the Liberation of the Enclave of Cabinda (FLEC). The enclave, covering just 10,000 square kilometres (2,600 square miles) of the southwest African coastal region, is bordered by Zaire on the west and south and on the north by Congo. It was taken over by Angola when the latter achieved independence in 1975.

Since then FLEC, formed in 1963, has continued its armed struggle for independence against the Angola Government, which has military backing from Cuba. FLEC claims to have "liberated" two-thirds of Cabinda and to have the active support of people living in the western part of the territory still under Angolan control. The activities of the resistance movement in the west have forced the Angolan Army back to the Atlantic coast towns, including the Cabindan capital of Tchiowa, according to FLEC. Ambushes by resistance fighters have also allowed FLEC guerrillas to lay their hands on sizeable Angolan supplies of arms and ammunition.

The front stresses in a tract circulating in Brazzaville that Cabindan economic operations under Angolan control are in a state of paralysis, apart from Gulf Oil, the U.S. company involved in offshore oil drilling, which has special protection. The tract claims FLEC has set up a provisional government in the "liberated" areas, with schools, clinic and a land cultivation program. It now aims to capture the rest of the territory, operating from its bases in the eastern forests.

The tract says many Cabindan deserters forced to enroll in the Angolan Army are now rejoining the resistance movement and supplying it with valuable information about the deployment of "enemy" troops. There are an estimated 15,000 Angolan and Cuban soldiers in Cabinda, compared to only 7,000 FLEC fighters, the tract claims.

FLEC's president, Henriques Tiago Nzita, is said to be living among his forces in Cabinda.

The front stresses that it is has received no external aid for several years, especially since Zaire and other African countries normalized relations with Angola. FLEC, anxious to win worldwide recognition of its cause, recently rejected an offer of aid from Libya.

The movement has never accepted the annexation by the Angolan regime of Agostinho Neto, pointing out that Cabinda has no geographical or cultural ties with Angola. Only traces of influence from the former colonial power of Portugal link the two territories, it says. However, the Angolans, for whom Cabinda is an important source of manganese, phosphates and diamonds as well as oil, are determined to retain control of the enclave.

ZAIRE

Sudanese Envoy Delivers Numayri Message for Mobutu

JN311451 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Kinshasa, 31 Aug (SUNA) — 'Umar Muhammad Yasin, roving ambassador and President Numayri's envoy, yesterday morning delivered a message to the Zairian prime minister from President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri for Zairian President Mobutu dealing with Sudan's viewpoint on the events in Chad. During the meeting, the Zairian prime minister asserted his country's firm position toward the Chadian issue and confirmed the indentity of the two countries' viewpoints in this respect.

GHANA

More Students Depart for Cuban Studies

AB011620 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Ghana newsreel]

[Text] The last batch of 195 Ghanaians from various institutions in the country who have been billed to study in Cuba has now left Accra. For their departure story, we read you this report sent from the airport by Steven Kwaiyie:

The last batch of 195 students from second cycle institutions in the country completes the student intake of 600, and at the OAU lounge the young students were given a good treat before they emplaned for Havana. Parents, who had travelled from far and near to see their children off, broke into tears as their tender children gave the final wave at the gangway while they walked past the Ghana flag which had been hoisted at the entrance of the Ghana Airways DC-10 aircraft.

Commenting on rumors that the students will undergo guerrilla training in Cuba, Mr Wentumi Kitcher, who will head the school in Havana, said such lies are meant to discredit the government's genuine aims of educating the children who in future would lead in the technological advancement of the country. Mr Wentumi Kitcher recalled that some Cubans who visited the country some time ago made representation to their government to help alleviate some of the economic hardships facing some Ghanaian parents in educating their wards. It was on this basis that such program was mooted. [as heard] He disclosed that the Ghanaian students will compete in other activities like sports with other nationals on the island to physically build them into active sportsmen and women. Mr Wentumi Kitcher said since Ghanaian tutors will teach the students history and geography with special emphasis on Ghana in particular and Africa in general, English language will also be taught by Ghanaian tutors while Cuban tutors will teach Spanish, mathematics, and science.

In all, about 600 Ghanaian students have benefitted under such program. On the same plane were 49 GCE [General Certificate of Education] o- and a-level holders who will specialize in forestry, agriculture, engineering, and fishery in Cuba. To see them off at the airport was a member of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Warrant Officer Adjei Buadi. Others were the special adviser to the PNDC, Captain Kojo Tsikata, the PNDC coordinating secretary, Mr P.V. Obeng, and the charge d'affaires of the Cuban Embassy in Accra, Mr (Medro) Martinez.

LIBERIA

Israeli Ambassador Presents Credentials to Doe

AB012140 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] The head of the state, CIC [Commander in Chief] Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe, has said that the Liberian Government would spare no effort to strengthen and expand the ties of friendship and understanding which exist between the governments and peoples of Liberia and Israel. Head of State Doe made the statement today at the Executive Mansion when the new Israeli ambassador accredited to Liberia, Gavri'el Gavri'eli, presented him his letters of credence. Dr Doe said he hoped that the new chapter recently embarked upon in Liberian-Israeli relations would be equally rewarding and beneficial to their two peoples as the two nations endeavor to give concrete expression to the terms and principles of the joint communique recently signed between them.

Last month, CIC Doe and the Israeli prime minister, Menachem Begin, signed a joint communique providing for cooperation between the two countries in the areas of health and agriculture among others during the Liberian leader's 4-day state visit to Israel. Ambassador Gavri'eli is the first Israeli envoy to be accredited to Liberia since the two countries resumed diplomatic relations last month. Liberia along with other OAU member-states broke off links with the Jewish state in 1973 in solidarity with Egypt whose territory was occupied at that time by Israel.

General Dismissed From Army for Violations

AB011134 Paris AFP in English 1121 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Monrovia, Sep 1 (AFP) — Former director of staff at the Ministry of Defense Brigadier-General Robert G. Saye has been dismissed from the Liberian Army for contravening a military decree which forbides the holding of "secret meetings" and the violation of the "uniform code of justice", it was announced here today. The dismissal order was given by Liberian head of state Samuel Doe, who also fired the general from his present position as assistant minister at the Ministry of Rural Development. Mr Doe has also ordered General Saye to turn in all government property in his possession to Defense Ministry authorities. No other detail was given about the general's "secret meeting's."

MALI

Traore Calls for Dialogue To Solve Chad Conflict

AB011307 Paris AFP in French 1126 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Bamako, 1 Sept (AFP) — Malian President General Moussa Traore has called for "dialogue at the African level and not war" to solve the Chadian conflict. He stated this on his return Wednesday evening from Algiers, where he participated in an African minisummit with heads of states of Mauritania and Algeria. "It has been proved that war never solves any problem and that in Chad when you come to power through arms, you leave the same way," the Malian president pointed out.

Gen Moussa Traore said that he plans to make some "proposals" soon on Western Sahara, to help the OAU end the deadlock. He concluded that he is very satisfied with the cooperation between his country and Algeria and Mauritania, especially in the economic and political spheres.

NIGER

Upper Voltan Minister Delivers Message to Kountche

AB010933 Paris AFP in French 0741 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Niamey, 1 Sep (AFP) — Captain Henri Zongo, Upper Voltan minister in charge of state companies, on Wednesday delivered to Niger President Seyni Kountche a message from President Thomas Sankara, it was announced by an official source. Capt Henri Zongo — who, according to observers, is a long-time friend of Captain Sankara — told the press that he explained to President Kountche the reasons for the 4 August coup d'etat which brought the National Council of the Revolution (CNR) to power following the overthrow of Surgeon-Major Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo's regime, and he specified that the two heads of state would "have an opportunity to meet very soon to consolidate the relations between their countries."

After stressing "the age-long ties uniting Niger and Upper Volta," Capt Sankara's envoy added that the CNR "is not a military council but the emanation of the entire people of Upper Volta. We, therefore, hope that all our neighbors and, beyond the African Continent, the whole world will understand that the Upper Voltan revolution is primarily an internal problem of Upper Volta and that it is not directed and will never be directed against any state whatsoever, especially not against our brothers."

NIGERIA

More House of Representatives Election Results

AB011223 Lagos NAN in English 1157 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Kaduna, Sep 1 (NAN) — The NPN [National Party of Nigeria] has won all the 33 seats for the House of Representatives in Kaduna. In Katsina/Tsagero constituency, Bala Abdulahi Katsina, NPN polled 191,024 votes, to emerge the winner. Sule Kasimu, PRP [People Redemption Party] received 8,283 votes; Sale Magaji, NPP [Nigerian People's Party], 5,788 votes; Mani Ibrahim, GNPP [Great Nigerian People's Party] 5,031 votes. The NAP [Nigeria Advance Party] and the UPN [Unity Party of Nigeria] did not field candidates but scored 1,938 and 1,666 votes respectively.

Bashir Ruma (NPN) won in Bastari constituency with 92,356 votes, Gani Kamilu (NPP) polled 10,093 votes, PRP received 4,811 votes, Sani Ahmadu (GNPP) got 1,024 votes, Mani Manawa (UPN), 750 votes and NAP received 656 votes. The NAP and the PRP had no candidates.

In Kaduna north, Ibrahim Aliyu Lere (NPN) polled 52,859 votes, Umaru Abdu Kadade (PRP), 11,291 votes, Misa Bawa (NPP) 7,366 votes, Ibrahim Rabakata (UPN), 1,743 votes, while 502 votes went to NAP which had no candidate.

In Kachia/Kagoro/Chukun/Kajuru constituency, Maisango Gajere (NPN) polled 53,965 votes, Sabo Sawuta (NPP) 16,012 votes, James Ladar (PRP) 14,239 votes, Naomi Waziri Dukuma (UPN) polled 6,361 votes, Damu Boyi (GNPP) 2,897 votes, while NAP received 1,409 votes, although it did not field any candidate.

In Safawa constituency, Usman Safana (NPN) polled 131,927 votes, Lema Safana (NPP) 7,783 votes, Shehu Runka (UPN) 4,709 votes, Barau Badebori (GNPP) 1,127 votes while NAP and PRP which did not field candidates received 1,025 and 4,035 votes respectively.

Umaru Tsauri (NPN) polled 187,305 votes to win in Dutsin Ma constituency while Shuaibu Karofi of PRP scored 5,099 votes, Ibrahim Tanko (GNPP) 1,241 votes, Ali Abubakar (NPP) 6,051, NAP received 906 and UPN 1,046 votes though they had no candidates.

In Malunfashi, Sheik el-Tijani, (NPN) polled 37,683 votes while Bello Datti (PRP) scored 19,598, Cude Kado (GNPP) 1,044, Abdulkadir Abubakarin (NPP) 1,472 votes, Datti Malumfashi, (UPN) 620 votes while NAP received 224 votes with no candidate.

NPN Leads With 248 Seats

AB011945 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Fedeco [Federal Electoral Commission] has so far released 365 results in last Saturday's election into the House of Representatives. The NPN is maintaining its lead with 248 seats, followed by the NPP with 47. The PRP has 39 to place third, while the UPN comes next with 31. The GNPP and the NAP are yet to win any seat.

UPPER VOLTA

Sankara Congratulates Al-Qadhdhafi on Anniversary

AB011740 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] Today, 1 September, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah is celebrating the 14th anniversary of its revolution. The Libyan people and all their friends throughout the world are celebrating the Libyan national day. Upper Volta is also participating in the celebration and besides the delegation which has left for Tripoli, the head of state has sent a message of congratulations to Colonel al-Qadhdhafi. Here is what he wrote:

Mr President and Dear Brother, on the happy occasion of the celebration of the national day of your country, I am particularly pleased to send to Your Excellency, on behalf of the people of Upper Volta, their National Council of the Revolution and their government, and myself, very warm and sincere congratulations. The Upper Voltan people, mobilized in the fight for their rehabilitation and dignity, fully share on this happy occasion the joy of the brotherly and militant people of Libya and highly appreciate the positive achievements made after they took their destiny into their own hands under your enlightened leadership.

I seize this opportunity to reassure you of my country's firm and constant commitment to striving endlessly in a spirit of under-

standing and mutual respect for the consolidation of fruitful relations of friendship and cooperation uniting our two people in their joint struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism. Please accept my eager and sincere wishes for your health and personal happiness in the pursuit of your heavy responsibilities and for the continuous prosperity of the brother Libyan people, and accept, Your Excellency and Dear Brother, the assurance of my distinguished militant feelings and my highest and brotherly regards.

[Signed] Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the National Council of the Revolution and head of state

Commentary Hails Libyan Revolution

AB011825 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Libyan revolution is celebrating its 14th anniversary today. This event is important not only for the Libyans but for all progressive countries struggling for their political and economic independence. Upper Volta is one of these countries. Since 4 August 1983, it has chosen the path of revolution in order to accelerate its development. The friendship between the Libyan and Upper Voltan people has once more been consolidated through the sending to Tripoli yesterday of a high-powered delegation led by Major Boukari Lingani, minister of national defense and war veterans and commander in chief of the national Armed forces. This delegation will watch festivities marking the anniversary of the Libyan revolution which for 14 years has suppressed the former feudal structures and paved the way for indigenous development, the results of which can already be seen.

It is said that any revolution is violent. The Libyan people had to go through this. On the night of 1 September 1969, the avant-gardes of the Libyan Arab people led by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi took over power. This took place after difficult years of struggle during which many Libyans lost their lives simply because the monarchy that headed the country was unable to improve the lives of the citizens and opted for oppression — an oppression that was unacceptable since the retrograde forces were backed by colonialist elements.

Before the takeover, Libya had suffered many setbacks. First there was the Ottoman Empire to which that country belonged — an empire which fell at the hands of external forces; but in spite of efforts by nationalists, European colonialism settled in. In October 1911, the Italian forces launched attacks on the majority of the Libyan coastal towns. The Libyan people wildly resisted them. In 1912, Turkey was forced to abandon the country after the signing of the Ochi Treaty. In spite of the very difficult circumstances, the resistance organized itself and dealt heavy blows to the colonial forces. The hero of the Libyan resistance, 'Umar al-Muktar, was assassinated in 1932, but instead of giving up, the patriots stepped up their efforts until World War II in 1939, a war in which Italy was an ally of Nazi Germany. In 1943 Italy was defeated, so it surrendered unconditionally. The Libyans thought then that they could breathe a little, but they had forgotten about the colonial forces. The United Kingdom took over by setting up a military government in the east and west of the country while French troops settled in the south with a military government as well — the UK and France were allies against Nazi Germany. This situation lasted until 1952 when the monarchy returned in full force and continued to rule in the same way as the military governments. The country was linked more than ever to the UK and the United States, and had become the bridgehead of the countries that defeated the Nazis.

Obviously, the Libyan people were being beaten by the same whip. They, therefore, rejected energetically the treaties signed in 1953 and 1954 which linked them even more closely to the colonial forces, but the reaction of the monarchy was brutal: There was oppression and massive detention of patriots. However, as though to relieve their suffering, manna appeared: oil. Nevertheless, the monarchy, under the orders of the Western countries, used this wealth to destroy the country's solidarity with the other Arab countries which were also trying to preserve their integrity. This situation was no longer tolerable. That is why some young courageous officers, led by a 27 year-old colonel, got up on the night of 1 September 1969 to stop this torture.

The first communique of the revolution spoke especially of the desire of a new leader to open the way to liberty, unity, and social justice and to reject all forms of injustice and exploitation. Therefore, in that country, which used to be the headquarters of Greek and Phoenecian factories, and was conquered by the Romans, the Byzantines, and the Turks in the 16th century who founded the Ottoman Empire — a radical change was made. And since that day, 1 September 1969, Libya is constantly making the headlines. It disturbs or pleases according to the political choices of various countries. In any case, in this 77 percent Muslim country with a population of less than 3 million spread over 1,759,000 square km and whose official language is Arabic, many visitors have been seduced by the great achievements made there. These were due to the discovery of oil, some say, but is the wealth of a country enough to improve the lives of its citizens without the true desire of its leaders to organize themselves for this improvement?

Sankara Sends Messages on Palestine Conference

AB010920 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0630 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] The chairman of the National Council of the Revolution [CNR] has sent two messages on the occasion of the holding of the international conference on Palestine in Geneva. The first is addressed to PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat and reads follows:

In the name of the people of Upper Volta, the CNR, and the government, we express our militant and unflinching support to the brotherly Palestinian people and their sole legitimate representative, the PLO, on the occasion of the international conference on the Palestinian problem. We hope that this conference will constitute an important and decisive step toward the restoration of all the inalienable rights of the brotherly Palestinian people. The people of Upper Volta, through me, reaffirm their

support for the just cause of the struggle of the Palestinian people for the recognition of their right to self-determination and freedom.

The second message is addressed to His Excellency Moustapha Niasse, president of the international conference on Palestine:

In the name of the people of Upper Volta, the CNR, the government, and in my own name, I express my warmest congratulations to you, Mr President, and to all the delegations of brotherly and friendly countries participating in the conference, and I also wish you success. I have no doubt that the history of the heroic struggle of the Palestinian people for the achievement of their inalienable rights will constitute, for the freedom fighters that you are, a strong and determining inspiration in the orientation of the final success of your works. Highest brotherly considerations.

The two messages are signed: Captain Thomas Sankara, chairman of the CNR, head of state of the Republic of Upper Volta.

LESOTHO

Cabinet Announcement on Minister Portfolios

MB311504 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] The Cabinet office today announced a minor rearrangement in the portfolios of two Cabinet ministers. These are the portfolio of the minister to the prime minister, which has been transferred to The Honorable Vincent Montsi Makhele, who will, according to the announcement, continue to retain his portfolio as minister for cooperatives and rural development. The portfolio of minister to the prime minister was previously held by the minister of foreign affairs and of planning, employment, and economic affairs, The Honorable E.R. Sekhonyana.

Prime Minister, UN Envoy Discuss Refugee Situation

MB021246 Maseru Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] The LESOTHO NEWS AGENCY, LENA, yesterday reported that the minister of foreign affairs, The Honorable E.R. Sekhonyana, yesterday had a 2-hour business breakfast with the UN under secretary general, Mr Abdulrahim A. Farah, following which Mr Farah was received in audience by the right honorable the prime minister, Dr Leabua Jonathan, to discuss the refugee situation, border and cross border situation, as well as the nonrelease of arms destined from Lesotho from South African ports. The visit of Mr Farah eminates from the Lesotho foreign minister's letter to the secretary general of the United Nations appealing to the international community to assist Lesotho in the discharge of her obligations under the United Nations Refugee Convention. On his return to New York he is expected to report personally to the UN secretary general, Mr Perez de Cuellar. Mr Farah's visit here prompted the head of the East and Southern African Division of the UN High Commission for Refugees in Geneva, Mr Chefeke, to extend his stay here.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel, Swazi Prime Minister Hold Talks 31 August

MB011149 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] President Samora Machel and the prime minister of the Kingdom of Swaziland, Prince Bhekimpi Dlamini, held official talks in Maputo yesterday afternoon. According to *Noticias*, the Mozambique head of state and the Swazi head of government discussed issues of common interest. The source added that the Swazi head of government, who was on a 24-hour visit to Mozambique, returned home late yesterday afternoon.

Further Report on Meeting

MB011847 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] President Samora Machel and the prime minister of Swaziland, Bhekimpi Dlamini, held talks in Maputo yesterday. The Swazi delegation, which also included Foreign Minister R.V. Dlamini, was in Mozambique for about 24 hours, returning late yesterday afternoon. President Samora was accompanied in the talks by Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano and Security Minister Mariano Matsinhe. According to an official source, the discussions concerned matters of mutual interest. Mozambique and Swaziland share a common border and are both members of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference, SADCC.

Maputo Interviews Visiting Zambian Prime Minister

MB311154 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 30 Aug 83

[Text] Contacts between Mozambique and Zambia continued this week when Zambian Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia stopped over at the Maputo International Airport on his way home from Swaziland. Mozambique's foreign minister, Joaquim Chissano, who visited Zambia early this month, was at the airport to meet Mr Mundia. Radio Maputo's Leone Thembo spoke to Mr Mundia:

[Begin recording] [Thembo] How do you view the growing relations between Mozambique and Zambia, particularly at this time, when South Africa is on a continuing campaign of aggression and destabilization, especially in the light of the contacts you have been having? You have just mentioned that Minister Chissano was in Zambia. President Samora Machel was also in Zambia, and you are here now.

[Mundia] Actually, the relations between our two parties, countries, and peoples have been historical. They have been very active. During the struggle we were working together, but now in view of what you have referred to, the unjustified and the unwarranted attacks by the South African regime on the front-line states, it is even more important that we must strengthen our relationship in all areas of human endeavor, and we can only do this if we come in close contact: We share ideas, we discuss, our people come to know each other, because this is important. Unless the people appreciate what we are doing as leaders we will find difficulties to carry them with us in our joint efforts. So, it is extremely important that we exchange these views. But we are looking forward actually to exchange visits at a lower grassroot level than that one of the delegation which was led by Honorable Chissano, because, after all, we have known Honorable Chissano for many many years. What we would like now is to descend down below so that the ordinary party militant organizers can exchange visits and come to know each other.

[Thembo] Prime Minister, just one final question. The United National Independent Party of Zambia has just ended its ninth general conference at Mulungushi Rock. Can you just briefly outline to us what were the achievements of the conference?

[Mundia] Well, the conference I should say was extremely successful. We invited 16 countries. All turned up except one, and they had a very good reason because the very day we were starting our congress, that was the nomination day for their elections. This was Kenya. But otherwise, all the 15 countries we

invited turned up, and then we had two liberation organizations, SWAPO and the ANC. But even more, what delighted us more was the fact that out of the 15 countries, 7 countries were led by their presidents, the heads of state. This was a great achievement to us. It shows the collaboration in coming together in the southern African region, particularly that are well-known people like Mwalimu Nyerere, Samora Machel, President Obote, President Masire, and the presidents of Rwanda and Burundi. [sentence as heard] All turned up. This was a very successful conference.

At home we achieved a lot, actually, because this is a congress which we hold once every 5 years. I must say the discipline displayed at the conference this year was so excellent that it even took us as leaders by surprise. We did not expect our people so disciplined. But more than that we were able to bring the people from all provinces to come and renew their mandate in support of President Kaunda, and he was unanimously elected the sole candidate for the presidential election which will be held on 27 October 1983. This again will enable the Zambian people, the masses, the express their support and confidence in our government, and we hope we will be able to continue to enjoy the peace for the next 5 years. So, these were the great achievements of the congress.

[Thembo] Thank you very much. [end recording]

Machel Tours International Trade Fair in Maputo
MB011858 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 1 Sep 83

[Text] President Samora Machel began a tour of the Maputo trade fair today. He is accompanied by Joaquim Chissano, member of the Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs; Joaquim de Carvalho, minister of foreign trade; and other members of the party and Council of Ministers.

He first admired the foreign stands at FACIM [Agricultural, Industrial, and Commercial Fair of Mozambique] 83. In his visit President Samora Machel admired in detail all display samples at the stands, commenting and expressing considerations about the products that interest our country. He said that it is necessary to strengthen relations with the representatives of the exhibiting firms. In his comments the Mozambican head of state stressed questions related to technical assistance in the field of agriculture, construction, transportation, and communication, and in the field of essential commodities, namely clothes and shoes.

The visit by President Samora Machel, which is still in progress at the Maputo international fair, deals mainly with foreign stands. It is worth noting that at the Portuguese stand the Mozambique head of state made special reference to the example of Portuguese cooperation displayed at the Mocuba textile factory, which is one of the greatest projects designed to overcome the shortage of clothes and fabrics being experienced in Mozambique. An outstanding aspect of the discussions President Samora Machel has been holding with the exhibitors is his encouragement to strengthen trade exchanges with our country that reflect the true needs of Mozambique, while always safeguarding the reciprocity of benefits.

National Resistance Communique Reports Operations
MB261346 (Clandestine) Voice of Mozambique National Resistance in Portuguese to Mozambique 1700 GMT 24 Aug 83

["War communique from the General Staff of the Mozambique National Resistance" — date not given]

[Text] Paragraph A: Disintegration and crimes of the rabble of the communist army: In Zambezia Province, the criminal Machel regime forces in their despair have now turned to murdering civilians and burning residences in the (Chimuarra) area, in a brutal attempt to cut off — however without success — the support that our combatants enjoy from all the people.

In Manica Province, there is total demoralization within the ranks of the communist oppressive forces. A clear example can be found on 2 June. According to a report that we have just received, units of the murderous Maputo forces stationed in Chombe, (Cafumbe) area, frightened by the sound of our arms, started indiscriminately firing cannons, without trying to pinpoint the source of our fire. In this random response, shells from the Machel regime's heavy artillery hit the center of Chimoio town, razing several buildings to the ground and devastating the town's residential areas. As a consequence of this irresponsible act by the desperate Maputo troops, dozens of innocent civilians were killed, and many more were wounded. The Maputo bandit forces are now forcibly removing civilians in (Teve) and (Facazona) to the Machaze village commune. On several occasions 13-15 August Maputo military aircraft landed at these locations to forcibly take 5- and 6-year-old children from those areas to Beira.

In Sofala Province, continuing its campaign of terror, the Frelimo troops continue to perpetrate their crimes against our people by indiscriminately murdering defenseless civilians in reprisal for the victories won by the combatants of the people. Thus, we have reports that two more individuals — a woman and a child — were murdered on 29 June at (Nhandua), north of the (Pavua) (?River), by criminal troops of the Machel regime.

In Gaza Province, besides our bullets, hunger is strongly affecting the Machel regime forces, particularly at bases that have been surrounded by our forces. In Changanine, Chibuto district, an average of 15 Frelimo soldiers are dying of hunger every day, as they have no food at their base, which is completely surrounded by our combatants. The same situation is already affecting many other hideouts of the Machel regime troops. The Maputo forces continue to forcibly take away large numbers of civilians to the village communes of (Madaquene) in (Chicusso). The Machel regime criminals have been burning civilian residences in the areas of (Muconjo) and (Funguane), after which they forcibly take the civilians away to the village communes of Canicado and Mabalane.

Paragraph B: Operational activity: In Manica Province on 18 June the glorious resistance forces fiercely clashed with the inhuman Machel regime troops in the (Marai) area in Bandula, where 25 Maputo criminals were liquidated and many more were wounded. The remaining enemy forces immediately fled in disarray, leaving behind 3 82-mm mortars, 4 RPG-7's, 3 RPD's, 21

AK-47's, 4 pistols, 20 rockets for 82-mm mortars, 17 60-mm mortar rockets, 25 RPG-7 rockets, and 15 cases of ammunition for AK-47's.

In Sofala Province on 25 June resistance forces captured an unarmed Frelimo soldier named (Fernando Mussuilamu), who was trying to reconnoiter one of our positions. In Gaza Province on 8 May our soldiers destroyed an enemy camp and burned a village commune in the (Chicholo) area, where nine members of the oppressive communist forces were liquidated. On 23 May our combatants destroyed the village communes located in (Chichongolo). On the same day they also clashed with the enemy in Maimane area, forcing the enemy to withdraw and abandon various military and party documents in their hasty retreat, along with various items of war.

War and death to the enemies of the people. The struggle continues.

'Red August' Action

MB261639 (Clandestine) Voice of Mozambique National Resistance in Portuguese to Mozambique 1700 GMT 26 Aug 83

["War communique from the General Staff Headquarters of the Mozambique National Resistance on operational activity during the large-scale Red August offensive" — date not given]

[Text] In Zambezia Province on 11 August the glorious forces of the Mozambique National Resistance [RNM] attacked with mortars and artillery the Frelimo position at Gurue township, completely destroying various military installations and liquidating 11 Machel regime soldiers.

In Tete Province on 17 August the enemy position of Matenge was once again shelled by our heroic combatants. In the attack 82-mm mortars were used. The ill-disciplined Frelimo soldiers did not respond to the attack and fled in disarray after losing six colleagues killed and many more wounded.

In Manica Province, resistance forces ambushed a force of the Machel regime in the Mutanda area on 9 August at about 1000. The Frelimo force was moving on foot from Mutanda to (Matsaza), but they were forced to flee in disarray toward Mutanda after our forces liquidated nine Frelimo soldiers.

In Sofala Province on 1 August forces of the RNM clashed with ill-disciplined communist soldiers near (Chite). The Frelimo enemy fled in disarry after five Frelimo soldiers were killed. The enemy abandoned 6 AK-47's, 10 cases of AK-47 ammunition, and various other military items.

In Gaza Province on 3 August the Machel regime camp in Massangena was attacked by our forces using mortars and artillery. On 5 August the Machaila base, Changamire district, was hit by our mortars and artillery. The magarila [gorilla] Machel soldiers were unable to respond to our attack. Several military installations were destroyed.

On 7 August the heroic forces of the Mozambique National Resistance burned a train traveling from Zimbabwe to Maputo. This took place at Maguzulara. During 8-10 August we once again used mortars to shell the Machel regime hideout at Changanine, where we killed three more Frelimo soldiers and destroyed various military installations and one truck.

In Maputo Province on 3 August the heroic combatants of the resistance ambushed a semitrailer in the service of the Machel regime, carrying ill-disciplined soldiers on the Mahel- Mapulanguene highway in the Nossana area, Mahel region. The ill-disciplined soldiers who were traveling in the semitrailer were quick to abandon it after our forces killed one and wounded two of them. They fled in disarray. They abandoned one HK gun, three AK-47's, and various rounds of ammunition, and more military items.

Ill-disciplined Frelimo soldiers in another semitrailer detonated an antitruck landmine on the (Mario Asculto) road in Magude district on 6 August. One of the passengers survived the explosion, which killed seven of the ill-disciplined soldiers. On 8 August the glorious forces of the RNM ambushed the enemy on the Magude-Mahel highway in the (Javanguane) area when they were trying to travel along that highway. Two vehicles were burned, and six more Frelimo terrorists were killed.

On 9 August RNM forces attacked with mortar and artillery fire the enemy position at (Gumbeni), and many military installations of the Machel soldiers, enemies of the people, were destroyed. On 10 August our fighters ambushed enemy forces between (Mutongamane) and (Simbe). In this action, two enemy military vehicles were burned and nine Frelimo soldiers were killed. A woman informer of the Maputo forces was also killed.

On 12 August we again clashed with Machel soldiers at Mahel, where the criminals lost three more men. We also captured four AK-47's, two boxes of AK-47 ammunition, and a large assortment of other military supplies. Also on 12 August we clashed with Machel rabble in Magude. In this action, the Maputo communist criminals lost five men. Our heroic fighters also captured seven AK-47's and other war materiel. The Machel troops stationed at Mapulanguene, Magude, once again experienced the fire from our fighters' arms on 16 August with which they were severely punished. Eleven Frelimo soldiers were killed by our forces and many others wounded.

On 16 August our forces attacked with mortar and artillery fire the Machel troops' position at Mapulanguene. Seven Frelimo soldiers were killed, and many others wounded.

War and death to the enemies of the people. The struggle continues.

ZIMBABWE

SAPA Reports Mugabe Interview With FRG Television

MB311026 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0821 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Text] Harare, Aug 31, SAPA — The West German Government could take a more positive stand on South Africa and, hopefully,

dissuade it from continuing acts of aggression against neighbours, the Zimbabwean prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, said in an interview published in Harare today. A text of the interview with German television, released to the semi-official news agency ZIANA, quoted him as saying: "There can be a much more forthright position against South Africa, in favour of the people of South Africa...and of Namibia, from West Germany as a whole." This was a request Zimbabwe had always made to its friends in the West...the same friends whom South Africa depended on for support at international forums, especially the UN.

"One hopes...that there will be this realisation that for us to prosper, for us to develop our economic systems, there has to be that degree of freedom from acts of aggression, from acts of sabotage that South Africa is perpetrating against us," the prime minister said. Outlining South Africa's "aggressive campaign" against its neighbours, Mr Mugabe said South Africa had recently begun taking advantage of the dissident problem in western Zimbabwe. "They have been recruiting some former ZIPRA and banding them together with former Muzorewa auxiliaries who fled the country and are still in South Africa, and sending them to Matabeleland as trained dissidents to operate under the banner of ZAPU," he said. Mr Mugabe said he was aware there were two groups operating in Matabeleland at present. These were the "South African-sponsored bandits and those who would derive from ZAPU, of course." South Africa has repeatedly denied such charges.

Asked whether the West German Government had responded "constructively" to requests for a more positive stand on South Africa, Mr Mugabe acknowledged the role that country was playing as a member of the five-nation contact group. "But one would hope that our appeal has been passed from the previous administration to the government of Chancellor Kohl and now that there has been this interaction between us and the new administration, there is an understanding of our problem." The prime minister said he was confident the people of West Germany appreciated the struggle that was taking place in South Africa and recognised the need for Zimbabwe, among other frontline countries, to be allowed to consolidate their political and economic systems. In this way, he said, African countries could become viable economic partners with Europe.

Mr Mugabe stressed during the interview that the combined success of the developing countries and that of southern Africa could have "a tremendous effect on the economies of Europe which depend on our materials."

On relations between Zimbabwe and West Germany, the prime minister said Zimbabwe received a large amount of aid from West Germany, topped only by America and Britain. He noted that West Germany had assisted in the training of Zimbabweans even before independence. "We are grateful for this and would hope these facilities continue to be extended to us," he said.